
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

STATE REFORM SCHOOL,

AT WESTBOROUGH:

TOGETHER WITH

THE ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

BOSTON:

WILLIAM WHITE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

1860.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

In obedience to chapter 4, section 1, and chapter 5, section 11, of the General Statutes, the Trustees of the State Reform School for Boys, at Westborough, herewith respectfully submit to the Governor and the Executive Council, the Fourteenth Annual Report of the condition of the school for the year ending September 30, 1860.

The reports of the Treasurer, Superintendent, Chaplain, Physician, Steward, and Farmer, will show the expenses of the school, the commitments, discharges, employments and amount of work done during the year; the religious, intellectual and physical condition of the boys, and the yield and present state of the farm.

REBUILDING.

During the last winter and spring the legislature gave authority to the Trustees (Resolves 1860, chapters 48 and 128,) to fit the "farm house" and the "Peters house," each, for thirty boys; to build an additional farm house, of brick; to rebuild the chapel, and to alter the old building, so as to provide precautions against fire and to adapt it to the classified system. For this, \$30,000 were voted. It was necessary first to provide for the lodging of the boys, particularly as the lease of the mill in the village, where there were one hundred and fifty, was out in August. Accordingly, as soon as the

season allowed, work was begun on the detached farm houses. At the present date, the "farm house," so called, is finished and occupied; the chapel is quite done, and a correctional department, of fourteen cells and a workshop, placed under it. Another farm house, built on the north-east corner of the ruins, is nearly completed. Besides this, parapet fire walls, and doors cased with iron, have been put up throughout the main building, and additional apparatus introduced, to insure plenty of water. The "Peters house" has never been touched, partly because it was not needed, and partly because it was old, low-studded and otherwise unfit. No very great changes will be required to arrange the main building for the classified system, and the necessary plans have already been drawn.

LAW OF COMMITMENTS.

The legislature, following the suggestions of the Trustees, in their last Annual Report, have reduced the maximum age for commitment to fourteen years, done away with the alternative sentence, and ordered that every sentence should be during the minority of the boy (General Statutes, chap. 76, sections 18 and 27.) As the power to commit has lately been restricted to the judges of the superior and probate courts, and as the legal process itself has been made more complicated by recent Acts of the legislature, it is now found that scarcely any boys are committed at all; while many cases have doubtless occurred, where fit subjects for this school have either been suffered to run at large, or have been condemned to the houses of correction. The Trustees, therefore, beg to suggest, that, in their opinion, some extension of the power to commit is desirable.

LABOR AND CONTRACTS.

As it has been found that shoemaking was an unhealthy trade for the boys, considering their limited opportunities for out-door exercise, the contract to furnish Messrs. Cole, Wood & Co. with a certain number of shoemakers, has been ended. The business of chair-seating, however, is still continued, under the contract with Messrs. Greenwood and Hogan.

SCHOOLS AND LIBRARY.

The schools have been kept up as well as could be expected, considering the great interruptions and inconveniences conse-

quent upon the fire. The boys' library has been increased by some three hundred volumes.

The Rev. W. T. Sleeper, who, for four years, has proved himself a faithful and devoted Chaplain, resigned in June last, though he has continued his services to the present time. In his future course he will carry with him the good wishes of all who know him.

FARM.

It is believed that never, since the foundation of the school, have the crops been so large as this year. By simple means and without unusual expense, Deacon Brigham has succeeded in producing these welcome results.

HEALTH.

Only three inmates of the institution have died since the last Annual Report. One boy, also, who was too sick to be discharged, died in the hospital of the school, some weeks after the expiration of his sentence.

NAUTICAL BRANCH.

On the 26th of July, fifty boys, picked out at Westborough by the Trustees of the two schools, were transferred to the school ship "Massachusetts." These boys, under the instruction of Capt. Girdler, have already become quite expert seamen, and have confirmed the success of this important experiment.

A majority of the Trustees, in making this Annual Report, have availed themselves of the records of their predecessors, in which they have full confidence. In consequence of the recent appointment of all but one of their number, they are not able to report from their own knowledge upon transactions which occurred before their appointment.

THEODORE LYMAN.
GEO. C. DAVIS.
CARVER HOTCHKISS.
JULIUS A. PALMER.
HENRY CHICKERING.
G. W. BENTLEY.
ALDEN LELAND.

WESTBOROUGH, October 10, 1860.

T R E A S U R E R ' S R E P O R T .

*To His Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable Council of
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

The Treasurer of the State Reform School respectfully presents the Fourteenth Annual Report.

The Treasurer charges himself from October 1, 1859, to September 30, 1860, inclusive, as follows :

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| For cash on hand, per last report, | \$1,671 20 | |
| For amount received from the State | | |
| treasury, | | \$39,364 56 |
| For labor of boys, | 4,778 03 | |
| For sundries, | 3,951 18 | |
| | <u>10,400 41</u> | |
| | | <u>\$49,764 97</u> |

And he credits himself for the following payments :

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--|
| Clothing, | \$5,583 84 | |
| Provisions and groceries, | 15,595 55 | |
| Improvements and general repairs, | 2,461 43 | |
| Furniture and bedding, | 1,874 23 | |
| Fuel and lights, | 3,866 36 | |
| Salaries and wages, | 10,068 51 | |
| Leather and tools used in the shoe shop, | 171 47 | |
| School books and stationery, | 565 55 | |
| Transportation, | 429 09 | |
| Postage, | 53 97 | |
| Hospital expenses, | 146 21 | |
| Trustees' expenses, | 578 65 | |
| Farm expenses, | 3,169 65 | |
| Miscellaneous, | 3,070 21 | |
| | <u>\$47,634 72</u> | |
| Cash on hand, | 2,130 25 | |
| | <u>\$49,764 97</u> | |

SUMMARY OF BILLS PAID.

Leather and Tools used in the Shoe Shop, include

| | |
|--|----------|
| Leather, 533 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, | \$126 35 |
| Leather, 149 feet, | 29 96 |
| Patent shoe jacks, 3, | 6 75 |
| Lasts, 10 pairs, and other tools, | 6 37 |
| Pegs, tacks, oil, &c., | 2 04 |

 \$171 47
Clothing includes

| | |
|--|------------|
| Satinets, 4,276 yards, | \$2,459 05 |
| Denims, 2,290 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards, | 309 25 |
| Cloth for apprentice clothing, | 103 38 |
| Handkerchiefs and cravats, 5 dozen, | 13 73 |
| Vestings, 18 yards, | 11 25 |
| Suspenders, 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ dozen, | 10 74 |
| Cotton cloth, 3,009 yards, | 253 27 |
| Cotton flannel, 1,201 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards, | 120 14 |
| Clothing for State apprentices, | 160 88 |
| Cloth for badges, | 13 87 |
| Palm-leaf hats, 6 dozen, | 9 12 |
| Caps, 99 dozen, | 296 39 |
| Silicia, 673 $\frac{1}{4}$ yards, | 61 71 |
| Jean, 945 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, | 83 17 |
| Visors, 6 gross, | 24 50 |
| Frocks, (25,) and mittens, (\$1.16,) | 17 83 |
| Yarn, 227 pounds, | 203 58 |
| Thread, 100 pounds, | 94 55 |
| Needles and thimbles, | 5 15 |
| Buttons, 358 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, | 150 47 |
| Boots, 11 pairs, | 25 92 |
| Shoes, 845 pairs, | 966 80 |
| Strings, and repairing shoes, | 132 30 |
| Combs, 132 $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen, | 50 16 |
| Sundries, | 6 63 |

 \$5,583 84
Provisions and Groceries include

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Flour, 201 barrels, | \$1,488 27 |
| Rye meal, 115 bushels, | 191 40 |

| | |
|---|----------|
| Indian meal, 173 bushels, | \$161 03 |
| Hulled corn, 568 quarts, | 28 40 |
| Malt, | 3 10 |
| Bread and crackers, | 4,688 72 |
| Beef, 49,139 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, | 3,469 72 |
| Pork, 1,004 pounds, | 108 00 |
| Lard, 1,002 pounds, | 132 74 |
| Ham, 554 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, | 73 09 |
| Sausages, 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, | 6 36 |
| Veal, 2,845 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, | 221 22 |
| Mutton, 554 pounds, | 28 03 |
| Salt, | 23 23 |
| Tripe, 163 pounds; tongue, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, | 17 34 |
| Fish, 7,663 pounds, | 287 76 |
| Oysters, | 12 21 |
| Poultry, 462 pounds, | 61 29 |
| Rice, 19,015 pounds, | 902 35 |
| Eggs, 447 dozen, | 85 18 |
| Sugar, 4,187 pounds, | 346 92 |
| Molasses, 3,273, gallons, | 919 31 |
| Coffee, 807 pounds, | 84 10 |
| Shells, 106 pounds, | 15 90 |
| Tea, 156 pounds, | 73 15 |
| Chocolate, 1,011 pounds, | 360 39 |
| Milk, 1,494 gallons, | 220 65 |
| Butter, 3,105 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds, | 689 42 |
| Cheese, 606 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, | 66 24 |
| Vinegar, 197 gallons, | 24 63 |
| Apples, 23 bushels, | 23 59 |
| Dried apple, 204 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, | 21 08 |
| Soap, 3,212 pounds, | 110 96 |
| Indigo, 10 pounds, | 9 00 |
| Potash, 514 pounds, | 33 84 |
| Raisins, 5 boxes, | 12 15 |
| Saleratus, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds, | 2 89 |
| Cream tartar, 26 pounds, and other small groceries, | 13 33 |
| Peanuts, candy and lemons, for Christmas and the fourth of July, | 24 45 |
| Potatoes, 661 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, | 331 05 |
| Beans, 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, | 192 17 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Berries, 186 quarts ; currants, 1 bushel, . . . | \$18 68 |
| Sundries, | 12 21 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$15,595 55 |

Furniture and Bedding include

| | |
|--|----------|
| Ticking, 906 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards, | \$107 94 |
| Sheeting, 534 yards, | 54 57 |
| Blankets, 157 pairs, | 308 00 |
| Prints and checks, 596 $\frac{3}{4}$ yards, | 62 66 |
| Batting, | 22 00 |
| Diaper for spreads, 636 yards, | 114 48 |
| Curled hair, 289 $\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, | 86 19 |
| Straw for beds, 17,964 pounds, | 87 23 |
| Thread, 7 pounds, \$4.82; shears, 12 pairs, \$4; needles, \$1.75, | 10 57 |
| Plush, for sofa, | 18 00 |
| Mirrors, (7,) and towel stand, | 4 54 |
| Bedsteads, 17, | 58 83 |
| Mattresses, 15, | 61 10 |
| Carpeting, 104 yards, | 95 96 |
| Mats, 5, | 3 00 |
| Repairing furniture, | 90 64 |
| Pails, 48, \$11; tubs, 2, \$1.57, | 12 57 |
| Meat barrels, 6, | 7 80 |
| Brooms, 27 dozen, | 77 06 |
| Feather dusters, 8, | 8 34 |
| Floor and dust brushes, 3 dozen, | 13 50 |
| Scrubbing brushes, 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen, | 18 42 |
| Baskets, 19, | 20 44 |
| Clothes lines, wash-boards, and other wooden ware, | 11 35 |
| Lanterns, 6; chimneys and shades, \$2.50, | 7 00 |
| Coffee and tea urns, 4, | 20 50 |
| Glass and earthen ware, | 10 93 |
| Tin and copper ware, | 118 31 |
| Crockery, | 146 01 |
| Knives and forks, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, | 63 82 |
| Teaspoons, 3 dozen, \$6.75; plated forks, 4 dozen, \$21, | 27 95 |
| Repairing stoves, | 2 43 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| Jacket kettle, | \$50 00 |
| Wood stools, | 60 12 |
| Sundry small articles, | 11 97 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,874 23 |

Improvements and Repairs, include

| | |
|--|------------|
| Labor and materials on general repairs, | \$248 92 |
| Lead pipe and repairing pumps, | 87 83 |
| Setting engine, | 11 15 |
| Pulleys, | 20 15 |
| Belting and lace leather, | 9 72 |
| Steam pump, Littlefield's, | 307 50 |
| Iron pipe, and labor in connecting pump, | 78 81 |
| Expense of cistern and ditch to convey water to steam mill, | 173 49 |
| Earthen drain pipe, 450 feet, | 189 00 |
| Range, with water back and fixtures, | 165 00 |
| Repairing steam pipes, | 32 76 |
| Repairing slating, | 10 13 |
| Paints, oil, lead and brushes, | 202 06 |
| Carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, | 31 77 |
| Ladders, \$9.67 ; glass, \$4.58, | 14 25 |
| Retorts and repairing gas works, | 196 75 |
| Balance for steam-boilers and pipes, | 530 92 |
| Sawing lumber, | 46 12 |
| Repairs at nursery, | 105 10 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,461 43 |

Books, Stationery and Printing, include

| | |
|---|----------|
| School books, 1,412, | \$313 65 |
| Social Psalmist, 156, | 29 25 |
| Cards and memorandums, | 4 01 |
| Library books, 2, | 4 18 |
| General Statutes, | 1 75 |
| Reports of Reformatory Convention, 100, | 25 00 |
| Printing reports of Reformatory Convention, | 30 00 |
| Printing and binding 1,000 copies Abstract of Annual Report, | 35 24 |
| Printing indentures, bills to towns, &c., | 29 50 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| Writing paper and envelopes, | \$39 74 |
| Pens, ink, mucilage, &c., | 12 30 |
| Advertising, | 1 88 |
| Child at Home, 100 copies for 1860, | 8 00 |
| Child's Paper, 100 copies for 1860, | 8 00 |
| Youth's Companion, 10 copies to January 1, 1861, | 8 30 |
| Boston Journal, to July, 1860, | 6 00 |
| Evening Traveller, to July, 1860, | 7 25 |
| Whalemen's Shipping List, | 1 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$565 55 |

Fuel and Lights, include

| | |
|---|------------|
| Coal, 460 $\frac{1792}{2240}$ tons, | \$3,286 68 |
| Charcoal, 114 bushels, | 22 29 |
| Oil, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, | 80 88 |
| Fluid, 26 gallons, | 16 68 |
| Rosin oil, 2,488 gallons, | 454 53 |
| Wicks, matches, &c., | 5 30 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,866 36 |

Farm Expenses, include

| | |
|--|---------|
| Grass seed, \$29.35; garden seeds, \$13.82, | \$43 17 |
| Corn, beet, turnip and other seeds, | 8 12 |
| Guano, 1 ton, | 40 50 |
| Cows, 4, | 200 00 |
| Oxen, 2, | 170 00 |
| Shotes, 2, | 16 00 |
| Scythes, 6, \$4.66; snaths and whetstones, \$2, . . | 6 66 |
| Wheelbarrows, 25, | 41 50 |
| Ploughs, 2, \$24; points, \$1.68, | 25 68 |
| Repairing sled, sleigh and wagons, | 13 65 |
| Blacksmithing, | 114 19 |
| Yokes, 2, | 10 50 |
| Hay forks, \$3.89; axe and pick handles, \$1.86, . . | 5 75 |
| Repairing hay-cutter, | 4 00 |
| Whips, collar, and repairing harnesses, | 17 41 |
| Grain, 13,779 pounds, | 272 61 |
| Hay, 8,445 pounds, | 72 55 |
| Keeping and pasturing cattle, | 60 05 |

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Chopping wood, | \$297 00 |
| Powder and blasting, | 18 50 |
| Laying wall, | 45 50 |
| Stoning reservoir, | 20 00 |
| Two horse mowers, Manny's, | 110 00 |
| Use of horse, | 10 00 |
| Repairing barn, pump, &c., | 13 66 |
| Wages, | 1,532 65 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,169 65 |

Miscellaneous, includes

| | |
|--|----------|
| Expenses in pursuing and returning elopers, | \$278 83 |
| Expenses in returning boys to friends, | 19 76 |
| Travelling expenses on business for the institution, | 157 81 |
| Expenses in pursuing and returning apprentices who have left their places, | 34 00 |
| Expenses of lecturers, | 5 00 |
| Railroad fare of 50 boys transferred to the Nauti- cal Branch, | 27 55 |
| Fare of 260 boys returned from Fitchburg and Concord, | 59 50 |
| Boarding boys at Concord, 181 $\frac{1}{7}$ weeks, | 362 28 |
| Clothing for boys at Concord, | 18 07 |
| Boarding boys at Worcester awaiting trial, | 23 25 |
| Indemnification to officers for losses by fire, agree- ably to Resolve of the legislature, approved 4th April, 1860, | 259 41 |
| Rent of steam-mill, 9 months, | 525 00 |
| Funeral expenses of Patrick Halloran, a workman, killed by a falling wall at the ruins of the insti- tution, | 13 44 |
| Sketching and engraving plate—view of the insti- tution in 1858, | 40 00 |
| Loss on note, by failure of Westborough Manufac- turing Company, | 101 28 |
| B. F. Thomas, for legal advice, | 45 00 |
| Incidental expenses paid to State apprentices, | 57 81 |
| Rope, \$4.38; ladders, \$4.80, | 9 18 |
| Paying Onius G. Wright, an apprentice, | 15 00 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Conveying Sabbath school teachers to the institution, | \$9 50 |
| Conveying legislative committee to the institution, | 6 00 |
| Coffins, 3, | 15 50 |
| Repairing sleigh and carriages, | 24 14 |
| Handcart, 1, | 20 00 |
| Buffalo robes, 2, | 14 00 |
| Harness, 1, | 23 50 |
| Whips, halters, and repairing harnesses, | 11 76 |
| Grain for horses, 230 bushels, | 214 30 |
| Horses, 2, | 350 00 |
| Shoeing horses, \$26.57 ; sharpening picks, \$8, | 34 57 |
| Axes, 11, \$6.50 ; saw and frame, \$1.13, | 7 63 |
| Interest, | 178 75 |
| Chloride of lime, 431 pounds, | 22 12 |
| Bug poison, 5 gallons, | 10 38 |
| Waste paper, 38 reams, | 19 85 |
| Shrubs and plants, | 2 17 |
| Fire works for Fourth of July, | 40 95 |
| Sundries, | 12 92 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,070 21 |

GEORGE C. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the State Reform School.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1860.

We hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of the State Reform School, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

THEODORE LYMAN, }
 (By C. HOTCHKISS,) } *Auditing Committee.*
 CARVER HOTCHKISS, }

WESTBOROUGH, October 9, 1860.

LYMAN FUND.

The principal of this fund is the same as it was

30th September, 1859, called \$20,000 00

Income received—

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| Oct., 1859. | Dividend on Rutland and Burlington R. R. bonds, | \$280 00 |
| Jan., 1860. | Dividend on 53 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock, | 159 00 |
| | Dividend on 60 shares Boston and Worcester R. R. stock, | 240 00 |
| July, 1860. | Dividend on 60 shares Boston and Worcester R. R. stock, | 240 00 |
| | Dividend on 53 shares Fitchburg R. R. stock, . | 159 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,078 00 |
| Jan., 1860. | Paid Braman, Perham & Co., in part for steam and gas works, . . . | 679 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | Amount of income on hand, | \$399 00 |

GEORGE C. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the Lyman Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1860.

MARY LAMB FUND.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|------------|
| The principal of this fund is the same as stated in | | | |
| the last Report, 30th September, 1859, | . | . | \$1,000 00 |
| Income on hand 30th September, 1859, | | | \$60 00 |
| Interest received to September 29, 1860, | | | 38 33 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| Amount of income, | . | . | \$98 33 |
| Paid for library books, | . | . | 68 33 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| Income on hand, | . | . | \$30 00 |

GEORGE C. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the Mary Lamb Fund.

WESTBOROUGH, September 30, 1860.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—Another year of the history of the institution having closed, the following statement of its affairs is respectfully presented :

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the number received and discharged, and the general condition of the School for the year ending Sept. 30, 1860.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Boys in School October 1, 1859, | 505 |
| since committed, | 26 |
| Apprentices returned by masters, | 15 |
| arrested and returned, having left their places, | 5 |
| returned voluntarily, having left their places, | 6 |
| Returned by order of Superior Court, | 2 |
| | <hr/> 54 |
| Whole number in School during the year, | 559 |
| Discharged or apprenticed, | 150 |
| Hired out or visiting friends, on probation, | 15 |
| Remanded to alternative sentences, | 5 |
| Pardoned by executive, | 2 |
| Committed to State Lunatic Hospital, | 1 |
| Transferred to the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, | 50 |
| Escaped, | 1 |
| Died, | 3 |
| | <hr/> 227 |
| Remaining in School, September 29, 1860, | 332 |

TABLE No. 2,

Showing the Commitments from the several Counties, the past year, and previously.

| COUNTIES. | Past Year. | Previously. | Total. |
|-----------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Barnstable, | — | 16 | 16 |
| Berkshire, | — | 104 | 104 |
| Bristol, | 3 | 256 | 259 |
| Dukes, | — | 5 | 5 |
| Essex, | 5 | 496 | 501 |
| Franklin, | 2 | 20 | 22 |
| Hampden, | 1 | 161 | 162 |
| Hampshire, | 2 | 42 | 44 |
| Middlesex, | 5 | 458 | 463 |
| Nantucket, | — | 15 | 15 |
| Norfolk, | — | 247 | 247 |
| Plymouth, | — | 37 | 37 |
| Suffolk, | 2 | 479 | 481 |
| Worcester, | 6 | 271 | 277 |
| Totals, | 26 | 2,607 | 2,633 |

TABLE No. 3,

Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and average number for each month.

| MONTHS. | Admitted. | Discharged. | Average No. |
|--------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|
| October, 1859, | 2 | 10 | 501.2 |
| November, | 3 | 6 | 497.3 |
| December, | 5 | 12 | 491.7 |
| January, 1860, | 4 | 16 | 486.4 |
| February, | 3 | 8 | 470 |
| March, | 6 | 23 | 464.6 |
| April, | 8 | 15 | 450.2 |
| May, | 2 | 20 | 436.3 |
| June, | 6 | 15 | 421.5 |
| July, | 11 | 64 | 410.3 |
| August, | 2 | 22 | 355.3 |
| September, | 2 | 16 | 336.1 |
| Totals, | 54 | 227 | 443.4 |

TABLE No. 4,

Showing the disposal of those discharged the past year and previously.

| DISPOSAL. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| Discharged by Board of Trustees, . . . | 14 | 509 | 523 |
| expiration of sentence, . . . | 37 | 250 | 287 |
| Remanded to alternative sentence, . . . | 5 | 126 | 131 |
| Returned to masters, | — | 19 | 19 |
| Discharged by order of Court, | — | 9 | 9 |
| Committed to State Lunatic Hospital at Worcester, | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Discharged to be tried for burning the in- stitution, | — | 6 | 6 |
| Pardoned by Executive, | 2 | — | 2 |
| Hired out, or visiting friends, on probation, | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| Transferred to the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, | 50 | — | 50 |
| Escaped, (4, 3 returned,) | 1 | 31 | 32 |
| Died, | 3 | 42 | 45 |
| Indented to Bakers, | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| Barbers, | 1 | 21 | 22 |
| Blacksmiths, | 1 | 15 | 16 |
| Boiler-makers, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Bookbinders, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Boot and shoe makers, | 12 | 484 | 496 |
| Brass Founders, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Brick-makers, | 1 | — | 1 |
| Broom-makers, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Butchers, | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Cabinet-makers, | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Calico Printers, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Carpenters, | 3 | 54 | 57 |
| Caterers, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Cigar-makers, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Clergymen, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Clerks, | 3 | 11 | 14 |
| Comb-makers, | — | 4 | 4 |
| Coopers, | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| Cotton manufacturers, | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Daguerreotypists, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Engineers, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Engravers, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Farmers and Gardeners, | 29 | 440 | 469 |
| Farmers and Shoemakers, | — | 41 | 41 |
| File-makers, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Fresco Cleaners, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Gun and Locksmiths, | 1 | — | 1 |
| Harness-makers, | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Hotel-keepers, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Japanners, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Jewellers, | 1 | 2 | 3 |

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

| DISPOSAL. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|--|------------|-------------|--------|
| Indented to Lumber Dealers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Machine Card-makers, . . . | 1 | — | 1 |
| Machinists, . . . | 2 | 17 | 19 |
| Mahogany Chair-makers, . . . | — | 2 | 2 |
| Marble Workers, . . . | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Masons, . . . | 2 | 17 | 19 |
| Merchants, . . . | — | 5 | 5 |
| Millers, . . . | — | 2 | 2 |
| Moulders, . . . | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Musical Instrument makers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Nail Cutters, . . . | 1 | — | 1 |
| Painters, . . . | 1 | 20 | 21 |
| Paper Hangers, . . . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Piano-forte makers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Plumbers, . . . | — | 2 | 2 |
| Pocket-Book makers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Printers, . . . | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| Prussian Blue manufacturers, . . . | 1 | — | 1 |
| Pump and Block makers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Reed and Harness makers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Riggers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Rope-makers, . . . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sail-makers, . . . | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Saw-makers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| School, to attend, . . . | 18 | 95 | 113 |
| Sea Captains, . . . | — | 13 | 13 |
| Ship Carpenters and Boat-builders, . . . | — | 6 | 6 |
| Shoe Tool makers, . . . | — | 3 | 3 |
| Silver Platers, . . . | — | 6 | 6 |
| Sleigh-makers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Soap and Candle makers, . . . | 1 | — | 1 |
| Stone Cutters, . . . | — | 7 | 7 |
| Tack-makers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Tailors, . . . | 1 | 21 | 22 |
| Tanners and Curriers, . . . | 2 | 16 | 18 |
| Teamsters, . . . | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Tin and Coppersmiths, . . . | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Trunk-makers, . . . | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Veneer Sawyers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Wheelwrights, . . . | 1 | 12 | 13 |
| Wire Workers, . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Wood Turners, . . . | — | 2 | 2 |
| Woollen Weavers, . . . | — | 3 | 3 |
| Totals, . . . | 227 | 2,421 | 2,648 |

TABLE No. 5,

Showing the length of time the Boys had been in the Institution, who left during the past year, and during the preceding four years and ten months.

| TIME. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|--------------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| In School less than 1 month, | — | 10 | 10 |
| 1 month, | 4 | 12 | 16 |
| 2 months, | — | 21 | 21 |
| 3 " | 3 | 19 | 22 |
| 4 " | 2 | 25 | 27 |
| 5 " | 2 | 25 | 27 |
| 6 " | 3 | 38 | 41 |
| 7 " | 3 | 21 | 24 |
| 8 " | 3 | 30 | 33 |
| 9 " | 2 | 34 | 36 |
| 10 " | — | 44 | 44 |
| 11 " | 3 | 47 | 50 |
| 12 " | 15 | 155 | 170 |
| 13 " | 9 | 59 | 68 |
| 14 " | 10 | 56 | 66 |
| 15 " | 9 | 55 | 64 |
| 16 " | 8 | 46 | 54 |
| 17 " | 9 | 59 | 68 |
| 18 " | 12 | 55 | 67 |
| 19 " | 5 | 46 | 51 |
| 20 " | 7 | 47 | 54 |
| 21 " | 7 | 38 | 45 |
| 22 " | 2 | 51 | 53 |
| 23 " | 7 | 38 | 45 |
| 24 " | 10 | 99 | 109 |
| 25 " | 7 | 48 | 55 |
| 26 " | 3 | 47 | 50 |
| 27 " | 3 | 36 | 39 |
| 28 " | 4 | 29 | 33 |
| 29 " | 1 | 18 | 19 |
| 30 " | 1 | 36 | 37 |
| 31 " | 2 | 23 | 25 |
| 32 " | 6 | 27 | 33 |
| 33 " | 2 | 24 | 26 |
| 34 " | 4 | 24 | 28 |
| 35 " | 2 | 15 | 17 |
| 36 " | 14 | 54 | 68 |
| 37 " | 3 | 13 | 16 |
| 38 " | 1 | 16 | 17 |
| 39 " | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| 40 " | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| 41 " | 1 | 23 | 24 |
| 42 " | 1 | 10 | 11 |
| 43 " | — | 8 | 8 |
| 44 " | 3 | 10 | 13 |
| 45 " | 1 | 12 | 13 |

TABLE No. 5—Continued.

| TIME. | | | | | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|-----------|------------|---|---|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| In School | 46 months, | . | . | . | 3 | 14 | 17 |
| | 47 " | . | . | . | — | 8 | 8 |
| | 48 " | . | . | . | 6 | 10 | 16 |
| | 49 " | . | . | . | 1 | 9 | 10 |
| | 50 " | . | . | . | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| | 51 " | . | . | . | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| | 52 " | . | . | . | — | 6 | 6 |
| | 53 " | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | 54 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 55 " | . | . | . | — | 5 | 5 |
| | 56 " | . | . | . | 2 | 6 | 8 |
| | 57 " | . | . | . | — | 5 | 5 |
| | 58 " | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | 59 " | . | . | . | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| | 60 " | . | . | . | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| | 61 " | . | . | . | — | 3 | 3 |
| | 62 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 63 " | . | . | . | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| | 64 " | . | . | . | — | 3 | 3 |
| | 65 " | . | . | . | — | 4 | 4 |
| | 66 " | . | . | . | — | 5 | 5 |
| | 67 " | . | . | . | — | 3 | 3 |
| | 69 " | . | . | . | — | 2 | 2 |
| | 70 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 71 " | . | . | . | 2 | — | 2 |
| | 72 " | . | . | . | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| | 73 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 75 " | . | . | . | 1 | — | 1 |
| | 76 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 79 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 80 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 86 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 90 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 92 " | . | . | . | — | 1 | 1 |
| | 96 " | . | . | . | 1 | — | 1 |
| Totals, | . | . | . | . | 227 | 1,760 | 1,987 |

Average for the past year, 25.6 months.

TABLE No. 6,

*Showing by what authority the Commitments have been made
the past year, and previously.*

| COMMITTED. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| By Court of Common Pleas, . . . | — | 124 | 124 |
| Boston Municipal Court, . . . | — | 184 | 184 |
| Boston Police “ . . . | — | 252 | 252 |
| Adams “ “ . . . | — | 6 | 6 |
| Blackstone “ “ . . . | — | 1 | 1 |
| Cambridge “ “ . . . | — | 25 | 25 |
| Chelsea “ “ . . . | — | 17 | 17 |
| Chicopee “ “ . . . | — | 23 | 23 |
| Fall River “ “ . . . | — | 86 | 86 |
| Gloucester “ “ . . . | — | 4 | 4 |
| Haverhill “ “ . . . | — | 6 | 6 |
| Lawrence “ “ . . . | — | 106 | 106 |
| Lee “ “ . . . | — | 7 | 7 |
| Lowell “ “ . . . | — | 78 | 78 |
| Lynn “ “ . . . | — | 53 | 53 |
| Milford “ “ . . . | — | 6 | 6 |
| New Bedford “ “ . . . | — | 73 | 73 |
| Newburyport “ “ . . . | — | 76 | 76 |
| Pittsfield “ “ . . . | — | 49 | 49 |
| Roxbury “ “ . . . | — | 53 | 53 |
| Salem “ “ . . . | — | 146 | 146 |
| Springfield “ “ . . . | — | 45 | 45 |
| Taunton “ “ . . . | — | 18 | 18 |
| Williamstown “ “ . . . | — | 4 | 4 |
| Worcester “ “ . . . | — | 114 | 114 |
| Justices of the Peace and Trial Justices, | 1 | 1,048 | 1,049 |
| The Superior Court, . . . | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Judges of the Superior Court, . . . | 2 | — | 2 |
| Judges of Probate Courts, . . . | 20 | — | 20 |
| Totals, . . . | 26 | 2,607 | 2,633 |

TABLE No. 7,

*Showing the Offences of those committed during the past year,
and previously.*

| OFFENCES. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|--|------------|-------------|--------|
| Accessory to larceny, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Arson, | — | 4 | 4 |
| Assault, | — | 16 | 16 |
| Assault and battery, | — | 22 | 22 |
| Attempt to burn a building, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Attempt at larceny, | — | 3 | 3 |
| Attempt to pass counterfeit money, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt to commit rape, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Attempt at robbery, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Barnburning, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Being suitable subjects, | 5 | — | 5 |
| Breaking and entering with intent to steal, | — | 47 | 47 |
| Burglary, | — | 10 | 10 |
| Burning a building, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Burning a stack of hay, | 1 | — | 1 |
| Common drunkard, | — | 13 | 13 |
| Concealing stolen goods, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Disturbing a school, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Disturbing the peace, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Forgery, | — | 4 | 4 |
| Giving spirits to persons under arrest, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Having obscene books and prints for circulation, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Housebreaking, | — | 12 | 12 |
| Idle and disorderly, | — | 113 | 113 |
| Larceny, | 15 | 905 | 920 |
| Malicious mischief, | — | 59 | 59 |
| Nuisance, | — | 1 | 1 |
| No offence mentioned, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Obtaining goods by false pretences, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Pilfering, | — | 13 | 13 |
| Quarrelling and profanity, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Robbery from persons, | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Runaway, | — | 24 | 24 |
| Shopbreaking and stealing, | 1 | 34 | 35 |
| Shopbreaking with intent to steal, | — | 27 | 27 |
| Stubbornness, | 3 | 1,115 | 1,118 |
| Selling intoxicating liquors, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Trespass, | — | 13 | 13 |
| Vagrancy, | — | 145 | 145 |
| Totals, | 26 | 2,607 | 2,633 |

The number of commitments during the past year has been much less than in any former year, and probably less than the

best interests of society require. The reason of this will be found in the change of the law, restricting the power of committing to a much smaller number of magistrates than formerly. The necessity of a change was generally admitted; but the actual change may be found to be excessive, and the present law to prevent the commitment of some who are eminently suitable subjects for the institution, and proper objects for its care, discipline and instruction.

TABLE No. 8,

Showing the length of Sentences the past year, and previously.

| SENTENCES. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| During minority, | 26 | 1,850 | 1,876 |
| Until 20 years old, | — | 5 | 5 |
| 19 “ “ | — | 1 | 1 |
| 18 “ “ | — | 17 | 17 |
| 17 “ “ | — | 5 | 5 |
| 16 “ “ | — | 5 | 5 |
| 15 “ “ | — | 1 | 1 |
| 14 “ “ | — | 2 | 2 |
| For one year, | — | 131 | 131 |
| one year and four months, | — | 1 | 1 |
| one year and six months, | — | 5 | 5 |
| two years, | — | 167 | 167 |
| two years and six months, | — | 5 | 5 |
| two years and eight months, | — | 2 | 2 |
| two years nine months and eight days, | — | 1 | 1 |
| two years and ten months, | — | 2 | 2 |
| three years, | — | 166 | 166 |
| three years and three months, | — | 2 | 2 |
| three years and six months, | — | 1 | 1 |
| three years and eight months, | — | 2 | 2 |
| four years, | — | 91 | 91 |
| four years and six months, | — | 1 | 1 |
| five years, | — | 82 | 82 |
| six years, | — | 41 | 41 |
| six years and seven months, | — | 1 | 1 |
| seven years, | — | 6 | 6 |
| eight years, | — | 9 | 9 |
| nine years, | — | 1 | 1 |
| ten years, | — | 4 | 4 |
| Totals, | 26 | 2,607 | 2,633 |

TABLE No. 9,
Showing the length of Alternative Sentences.

| ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| During minority, | — | 27 | 27 |
| For seven years, | — | 2 | 2 |
| six years, | — | 1 | 1 |
| five years and three months, | — | 1 | 1 |
| five years, | — | 7 | 7 |
| four years, | — | 11 | 11 |
| three years and six months, | — | 1 | 1 |
| three years, | — | 33 | 33 |
| two years nine months and eight days, | — | 1 | 1 |
| two years and six months, | — | 8 | 8 |
| two years, | — | 84 | 84 |
| one year and six months, | — | 27 | 27 |
| one year and three months, | — | 21 | 21 |
| one year, | — | 119 | 119 |
| ten months, | — | 3 | 3 |
| nine " | — | 5 | 5 |
| eight " | — | 7 | 7 |
| six " | 1 | 736 | 737 |
| five " | — | 17 | 17 |
| four " | — | 65 | 65 |
| three " | — | 412 | 412 |
| two " | — | 460 | 460 |
| one month, | — | 424 | 424 |
| forty days, | — | 1 | 1 |
| less than one month, | — | 133 | 133 |
| unexpired portion of sentence, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Totals, | 1 | 2,607 | 2,608 |

TABLE No. 10,
*Showing the Nativity of those committed this year, and
 previously.*

| NATIVITY. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|--------|
| Born in Canada, | — | 27 | 27 |
| England, | — | 55 | 55 |
| France, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Germany, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Ireland, | — | 341 | 341 |
| Italy, | — | 3 | 3 |
| New Brunswick, | — | 52 | 52 |
| Newfoundland, | — | 4 | 4 |
| Nova Scotia, | — | 36 | 36 |
| Prince Edward Island, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Scotland, | — | 11 | 11 |
| West Indies, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Foreigners, | — | 531 | 531 |
| Born in Connecticut, | — | 43 | 43 |
| District of Columbia, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Georgia, | — | 2 | 2 |
| Illinois, | — | 5 | 5 |
| Louisiana, | — | 3 | 3 |
| Maine, | — | 89 | 89 |
| Maryland, | — | 4 | 4 |
| Massachusetts, | — | 1,646 | 1,646 |
| Missouri, | — | 1 | 1 |
| New Hampshire, | — | 72 | 72 |
| New Jersey, | — | 7 | 7 |
| New York, | — | 111 | 111 |
| Ohio, | — | 1 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania, | — | 12 | 12 |
| Rhode Island, | — | 33 | 33 |
| Vermont, | — | 35 | 35 |
| Virginia, | — | 7 | 7 |
| Natives, | — | 2,073 | 2,073 |

TABLE No. 11,
Showing the Ages of Boys when committed.

| AGE. | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|---|------------|-------------|--------|
| Six years, | — | 4 | 4 |
| Seven years, | — | 18 | 18 |
| Eight years, | — | 66 | 66 |
| Nine years, | 4 | 135 | 139 |
| Ten years, | 5 | 235 | 240 |
| Eleven years, | 4 | 280 | 284 |
| Twelve years, | 6 | 347 | 353 |
| Thirteen years, | 7 | 394 | 401 |
| Fourteen years, | — | 436 | 436 |
| Fifteen years, | — | 520 | 520 |
| Sixteen years, | — | 120 | 120 |
| Seventeen years, | — | 40 | 40 |
| Unknown, | — | 12 | 12 |
| Totals, | 26 | 2,607 | 2,633 |
| Average of past year, $11\frac{1}{4}$ | | | |
| Total average, $12\frac{2}{3}$ | | | |

From the above table it will be seen that the ages of all the boys committed during the year were between nine and fourteen years.

The present law limits the age to fourteen years at the time of commitment, a change from the former law, which will be productive of the very best results.

TABLE No. 12,

Showing the Average Employment of the Boys during the year.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Employed by contractors, making shoes, | 47 |
| seating chairs, | 103 |
| in farming and gardening, | 34.4 |
| in domestic work, | 29.5 |
| in baking, cooking and care of dining-room, | 15 |
| in sewing and knitting, | 131.5 |
| in the laundry, | 21.4 |
| in cleaning bricks and removing rubbish, | 13 |
| in cutting and picking up wood in the grove, | 1 |
| at the steam mill, | 6 |
| at miscellaneous work, | 7 |
| at the farm house, | 2.9 |
| Without employment, | 28.4 |
| Confined to the hospital, | 3.3 |
| Total, | <hr/> 443.4 <hr/> |

In the contractors' shoe shop, forty-seven boys have made 83,204 pairs of children's shoes.

In the chair-seating shop, 86,899 seats and 5,000 backs have been made.

In the laundry, 21.4 boys have washed and ironed 119,072 articles.

TABLE No. 13,
*Showing the amount of Work in the Sewing and Knitting
 Department.*

| ARTICLES. | Made. | Repaired. |
|-------------------------------|-------|-----------|
| Aprons, | 221 | 40 |
| Bedticks, | 131 | 85 |
| Blankets, | — | 55 |
| Collars, | 32 | — |
| Comforters, | 22 | 106 |
| Curtains, | 31 | — |
| Flannel shirts, | 655 | — |
| Frocks, | 16 | — |
| Handkerchiefs, | 48 | — |
| Holders, | 55 | — |
| Jackets, | 1,320 | 1,730 |
| Mittens, | 52 | — |
| Pantaloons, | 1,903 | 3,100 |
| Pillows, | 43 | — |
| Pillow cases, | 110 | — |
| Overalls, | 9 | — |
| Shirts, | 1,112 | 4,900 |
| Sheets and spreads, | 440 | — |
| Socks, | 1,600 | 4,000 |
| Suspenders, | 229 | — |
| Towels, | 160 | — |
| Vests, | 3 | — |
| Totals, | 8,192 | 14,016 |

At the beginning of the year, our family of boys were scattered, 299 being at the institution, 199 at the village of Westborough, and 7 in Concord jail.

Since that time, as the accommodations have been increased by reconstruction, and as the number of inmates has been diminished by discharges and by transfer to the School Ship, the absent ones have been returned, till, on the tenth of August, we had the pleasure of seeing them all at home.

These changes have been unfavorable to great progress in learning, as it has been difficult to maintain a proper classification.

The teachers have been faithful and industrious, and have accomplished as much as could reasonably have been expected under the circumstances.

Of the 332 boys now in the institution, there are—

| | | |
|---|-------|-----|
| That read books in general, | 265 | |
| in easy lessons, | 32 | |
| in monosyllables, | 35 | |
| | <hr/> | 332 |
| That study mental arithmetic, | 141 | |
| practical arithmetic, | 82 | |
| namely, in the simple rules, | 57 | |
| in compound numbers, | 12 | |
| in fractions, | 12 | |
| through the book, | 1 | |
| | <hr/> | 82 |
| That study geography, | 183 | |
| English grammar, | 10 | |
| That write on paper, | 271 | |
| on slates, | 61 | |
| | <hr/> | 332 |

The classified family arrangement, as a feature of this school, has, at the date of this report, become an actual fact, and gives encouragement of satisfactory results. Since the nineteenth instant, the enlargement of the farm house having been completed, a family of our best boys, now numbering sixteen, have occupied it. They are under the care of Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Cobb, who are well tried officers of the institution, and admirably fitted for their position. I feel confident of the success of the experiment in their hands.

The capacity of the house is sufficient for thirty boys, and I think it should be filled at an early day.

The approaching completion of the new brick house will provide for a family of thirty good boys, about the first of November, on the same plan as in the farm house, which will leave ample accommodations in the main building for the remaining boys, and allow of the classification provided for by a Resolve of the legislature, approved December 21, 1859.

The discipline has been conducted on the same principle as heretofore, its aim being to secure that cheerful and perfect obedience which is indispensable to permanent reformation, as well as to the good order of the institution. The usual mode

has been confinement, in severe cases, which has never been prolonged beyond what was necessary to secure that result. The manifestation of a proper spirit, and promise of future good conduct, have always secured a restoration to the same liberty and favor enjoyed by other boys. The door of mercy has been always held wide open, and the prisoner exhorted, by all suitable motives, to enter.

List of Salaried Officers, with their Salaries.

| | |
|--|------------|
| William E. Starr, <i>Superintendent</i> , | \$1,200 00 |
| Orville K. Hutchinson, <i>Assistant Superintendent</i> , . | 600 00 |
| Mrs. William E. Starr, <i>Matron</i> , | 260 00 |
| Mrs. T. F. Brigham, <i>Assistant-Matron</i> , | 182 00 |
| Rev. William T. Sleeper, <i>Chaplain</i> , | 600 00 |
| Dr. Henry H. Rising, <i>Physician</i> , | 200 00 |
| Theodore F. Brigham, <i>Steward</i> , | 500 00 |
| J. Henry Root, <i>Teacher</i> , | 400 00 |
| George L. Lynde, " | 400 00 |
| Henry Talcott, " | 400 00 |
| William Starr, " | 400 00 |
| Eunice E. Morse, " | 200 00 |
| Frederick Morrison, <i>Overseer</i> , | 400 00 |
| Anthony Dougherty, " | 400 00 |
| Erastus C. Loud, " | 400 00 |
| Henry A. Cobb, " | 400 00 |
| Elmer Brigham, <i>Farmer</i> , | 650 00 |

The Chaplain and Physician will report to you particularly in regard to the moral and religious, and the sanitary condition of the institution.

Those ladies and gentlemen of Westborough, whose zeal for the good of the boys here induces them to spend an hour of each Sabbath as teachers in our Sabbath school, have our thanks and our prayers that these labors may be blessed, not only to the boys, but to themselves.

Our thanks are due, also, to those publishers who have furnished us gratuitously with their papers, and to all persons who have furnished reading matter for the boys, whether in the form of books or papers, as well as to those members of Congress and others who have sent us valuable public documents.

I take pleasure in recording my appreciation of the general fidelity and industry of the several officers and employés of the institution.

Rev. William T. Sleeper, who has labored so long and so faithfully as Chaplain of the institution, for the spiritual good of the boys, and who is so soon to leave us, has my high appreciation of his labors, and my cordial sympathy and prayers for his abundant success in the new field of his labors.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, gentlemen, the work committed to your hands is a noble one, and the results of your labors can be correctly estimated only in the light of eternity. God grant they may be such as to contribute to His glory and the good of many souls, is the prayer of

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM E. STARR, *Superintendent.*

WESTBOROUGH, September 29, 1860.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School, at Westborough :

GENTLEMEN,—The following table exhibits approximately the moral and social condition of the boys committed to this institution during the year ending September 30, 1860, and previously :

| | Past year. | Previously. | Total. |
|--|------------|-------------|--------|
| The whole number committed, | 26 | 2,607 | 2,633 |
| Have lost both parents, | 1 | 234 | 235 |
| Have lost only father, | 7 | 683 | 690 |
| Have lost only mother, | 5 | 407 | 412 |
| Have a step-parent, | 2 | 94 | 96* |
| Both parents intemperate, | 3 | 253 | 256 |
| Only fathers intemperate, | 13 | 792 | 805 |
| Only mothers intemperate, | — | 45 | 45 |
| Parents' example otherwise pernicious, . . | 10 | 1,165 | 1,175 |
| Father and mother separated, though living, | 5 | 46 | 51* |
| Fathers have no regular occupation, . . | 7 | 768 | 775 |
| Have or have had one or more members of their families in penal or reformatory institutions, | 6 | 628 | 634 |
| Mostly idle previous to commitment, . . | 21 | 1,874 | 1,895 |
| Untruthful previous to commitment, . . | 21 | 2,371 | 2,392 |
| Addicted to the use of profane language, . | 14 | 2,075 | 2,089 |
| Addicted to the use of obscene language, . | 4 | 1,438 | 1,442 |
| Were truants, | 18 | 1,785 | 1,803 |
| Were Sabbath breakers, | 13 | 1,615 | 1,628 |
| Never attended Sabbath school, | 9 | 428 | 437 |
| Occasionally attended Sabbath school, . . | 14 | 1,709 | 1,723 |
| Were previously acquainted with each other, | 16 | 1,948 | 1,964 |
| Had frequented places of questionable amusement, | 6 | 1,287 | 1,293 |
| Had slept out in stables, sheds, boxes, &c., | 9 | 1,099 | 1,108 |
| Had used tobacco, | 7 | 1,036 | 1,043 |
| Had drank intoxicating liquors, many to excess, | 1 | 576 | 577 |
| Had been previously arrested once, . . . | 7 | 535 | 542 |
| Had been previously arrested twice, . . . | 4 | 159 | 163 |
| Had been previously arrested three times or more, | 3 | 147 | 150 |
| Had been in prisons, houses of detention, or reformatory schools, | 6 | 560 | 566 |

* For two years.

Having resigned my office as Chaplain of this institution in June, intending to leave the first of September, I am unexpectedly here at the time of making out the Annual Report. And as I am to start for another field of labor in a few days, I shall not make any extended remarks upon the moral and religious affairs of the school.

With few exceptions, the customary religious instructions have been given to the boys during the past year. The exceptions have been that, as part of the boys were kept during the greater portion of the year in Westborough Village, I have not been able to hold religious services but once a Sabbath in each place, nor to attend morning and evening devotions with the boys at the Nursery.

The Sabbath school has been held Sunday morning, as usual. Mr. Bowtelle, of Westborough, assisted by faithful ladies and gentlemen, conducted the Sabbath school in the village, evidently exerting a very beneficial influence upon the lads in their classes.

A few weeks ago the new chapel was completed, and the boys were brought back to the institution. Our whole family, which had been scattered for a year, were again permitted to mingle their voices together in prayer and praise in a room tastefully arranged, and furnished for the worship of God.

The completion of the chapel and other parts of the main buildings has restored conveniences which were lost by the fire. And the introduction of the "family system" is a step in advance of any thing previously attained in our institution.

To make the "family system," in connection with the "congregated," a complete success, the *best* boys must be selected for the families, and sincerely religious persons must be at their head. Other interests than the moral are exceedingly liable to interfere with the real objects of a reform school. Those who manage the pecuniary affairs of the institution, having the bills to pay, and feeling the pressure of the cry for retrenchment, too frequently appear to forget that the whole object of a reform school is to educate and reform the erring, to rescue and save the fallen. Therefore the schools are of secondary importance, and they fall into neglect, and the idea of religious instruction gradually dies away.

In bidding an adieu to the Trustees of the State Reform School, I would urge upon your attention three things,—

1. There should be maintained in the institution, at all times, thorough discipline. The inmates must be in subjection to the officers, or all other means that may be employed to produce reformation will be useless. The government in the institution, as in a well-regulated family, should be firm, but kind, and the punishment should be prompt, but just.

2. The educational interests ought to have an important place. The boys are ignorant, their minds are uncultivated, and their enjoyments are of the lowest kind. They need education.

3. Moral and religious instruction should be prominent. The boys of the Reform School come mostly from irreligious, prayerless families, and they have but little regard for the laws of God or man. The officers who are to reform them should be religious, prayerful persons, bowing reverently to the will of God, and acknowledging the divine in human governments. There must be harmony in the religious instructions given to the boys, or the effect upon them will be worse than useless. A house divided against itself cannot stand. If any Christian influence be necessary, it is desirable to have that influence as great as possible.

I would recommend to the Board the continuance of the one hundred copies each of the "Child at Home," "Child's Paper," and "Sunday School Gazette," also, the ten copies of the "Youth's Companion."

I should not forget to mention that Mrs. Richardson, of Shrewsbury, has for four years given me ten dollars per year, with which to obtain religious papers for the boys.

I cannot close this report without expressing my sincere gratitude to the Superintendent and officers of the Reform School for the many happy hours I have enjoyed in their society; to the Board of Trustees, for their forbearance toward my faults, and for their invitation so kindly and warmly given to me still to remain in the institution, and labor for the reformation and salvation of the dear boys committed to their care. May the Great Shepherd provide a faithful servant who shall watch for the souls of this interesting flock.

Respectfully submitted.

W. T. SLEEPER.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School:

GENTLEMEN,—My report upon the health of this institution for the last fiscal year, is contained in the following record. Such patients as are retained in the hospital thirty-six hours or longer, and are subjects of medical treatment, are included in the table which follows. The diseases for which they were treated, and the fatal cases during the year, are stated.

| DISEASES. | Causes. | Deaths. |
|--|---------|---------|
| Typhoid fever, | 3 | — |
| Disease of hip joint, | 1 | — |
| Consumption, | 2 | 2* |
| Pneumonia, | 3 | 1 |
| Jaundice, | 3 | — |
| Non-febrile cutaneous diseases, | 7 | — |
| Inflammation of the bowels, | 2 | 1 |
| Inflammation of the eyes, | 8 | — |
| Inflammation of the throat, | 2 | — |
| Dyspepsia, | 2 | — |
| Compound fracture of the arm, | 1 | — |
| Dislocations, sprains, and other injuries of the joints, | 7 | — |

* One of these was no longer an inmate of the School.

In consequence of the late fire, the medical department of this institution has suffered many unavoidable inconveniences in the management of the sick, which have had the effect, in some degree, to swell the above list.

The following table will give the average number of patients per day in the hospital, during each month of the year :

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------------|----|
| October, | 2 | April, | 5 |
| November, | 5 | May, | 5 |
| December, | 3 | June, | 3 |
| January, | 5½ | July, | 2½ |
| February, | 2⅓ | August, | 2 |
| March, | 2½ | September, | 1½ |

Whole number of days for all patients, during the year, 1,195.

As a few cases of smallpox appeared in some localities in this vicinity during the winter; all the boys were vaccinated in January, excepting such as had marks of smallpox on their persons.

The above report is respectfully submitted.

HENRY H. RISING.

WESTBOROUGH, Sept. 30, 1860.

S T E W A R D ' S R E P O R T .

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Personal property in Superintendent's department, | \$1,927 99 |
| Beds and bedding in boys' department, . . . | 1,638 73 |
| Other furniture in " " . . . | 1,793 98 |
| Ready made clothing, | 1,919 16 |
| Dry goods and groceries, | 2,105 18 |
| School books and stationery, | 277 33 |
| Machinery and mechanical fixtures, | 5,829 74 |
| Fuel, | 812 00 |
| Library for boys, | 350 00 |
| Farm house, | 841 27 |
| | \$17,495 38 |

Respectfully submitted.

THEODORE F. BRIGHAM, *Steward.*

FARMER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN,—During the year that has just closed, the whole number of days' work performed by the boys under my care has been 9,778. Of these, 2,782 have been in the gardens, 711 on improvements, 291 for the institution, 66 on the public highway, and 5,928 in ordinary farm work. Two men were employed on the farm from the first of October to the first of April, and four from the first of April to the present time. Mr. Dougherty, also, has, as last year, taken charge of the gardens. We have had no help from the teachers, as we did last year, and the boys have generally been smaller, and of a more inefficient character. Their deportment, however, has been commendable, and their duties performed as promptly and cheerfully as could reasonably be expected. Whenever reproof has been necessary, I have seldom found kind treatment and an appeal to reason ineffectual in subduing the stubborn spirit. With this help we have, in addition to the ordinary farm work, cut and carried to a mill one and a half mile distant, pine logs sufficient for 16,000 feet of boards, hauled oak logs three miles for 8,000 feet, 28 cords of wood to the village, and 128 to a place of sale and deposit, about half that distance. We have, also, (with the exception of a few loads,) performed all the transportation of fuel, provisions, &c., for the institution, and the lumber, lime, sand, and various materials for the buildings erected the past season.

The time spent in work for the institution has been $249\frac{1}{2}$ days of men, $161\frac{1}{2}$ of oxen, and $281\frac{1}{2}$ of horses; and in hauling stones for wall and other improvements, 84 days of men, $68\frac{1}{2}$ of oxen, and $25\frac{1}{2}$ of horses.

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| There have been purchased during the year, | | |
| two pairs oxen, \$320, and five cows, \$255, | \$575 00 | |
| Two swine, \$16, and \$50 given in exchange | | |
| for horses, | 66 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$641 00 |
| One mowing machine, | \$110 00 | |
| Two ploughs, \$24; three dozen shovels, | | |
| \$27, and rakes, \$4.50, | 55 50 | |
| | <hr/> | \$165 50 |

The live stock, produce of the farm, carriages and agricultural implements now on hand, as appraised by men selected by the Trustees, are as follows, viz.:

At the institution—

| | | |
|---|----------|----------|
| 3 horses, | \$400 00 | |
| carriages and harnesses, as per schedule A, | 364 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$764 00 |

There are now on the farm—

| | | |
|--|------------|----------|
| 5 horses, | \$325 00 | |
| 24 cows, | 1,050 00 | |
| 4 oxen, | 290 00 | |
| 1 four years old bull, kept at Petersham, | 50 00 | |
| 1 two years old bull, kept at the barn, | 20 00 | |
| Amount of neat stock and horses, | <hr/> | 1,735 00 |
| 22 hogs and 60 pigs, | | 615 00 |
| 82 tons English hay and rowen, at \$16, | \$1,312 00 | |
| 13 tons stock hay, at \$10, | 130 00 | |
| 13 tons meadow hay, at \$8, | 104 00 | |
| 8 tons mowed oats, at \$14, | 112 00 | |
| 10 tons litter, at \$6, | 60 00 | |
| 22 tons corn fodder, at \$5, | 110 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,828 00 |
| 600 bushels corn, at 85 cts., | \$510 00 | |
| 22 bushels beans, at \$1.50, | 33 00 | |
| 30 bushels rye, at 90 cts., | 27 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 570 00 |
| 800 bushels potatoes, at 37½ cts., | \$300 00 | |
| 125 bushels beets for table use, at 25 cts., | 31 25 | |

| | | |
|---|----------|------------------|
| 30 tons mangold wurzels, at \$8, . . . | \$240 00 | |
| 1,200 bushels carrots, at 24 cts., . . . | 288 00 | |
| 500 bushels ruta-bagas, at 15 cts., . . . | 75 00 | |
| 300 bushels English turnips, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts., . . . | 37 50 | |
| 200 bushels parsnips, at 25 cts., . . . | 50 00 | |
| 100 bushels onions, at 70 cts., . . . | 70 00 | |
| 3,000 heads cabbages, at 6 cts., . . . | 180 00 | |
| 5,000 pounds squashes, at 1 ct., . . . | 50 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$1,321 75 |
| 150 barrels apples, at \$1, . . . | \$150 00 | |
| 5 barrels pears, at \$3, . . . | 15 00 | |
| | <hr/> | 165 00 |
| Amount of produce on hand, . . . | | <hr/> \$3,884 75 |

Besides the above, we have raised and sold or consumed at the institution, milk, meat, and early vegetables, as follows, viz.:

| | | |
|--|------------|----------|
| 9 bushels beets, at 30 cts., . . . | \$2 70 | |
| 12 bushels green beans, at $66\frac{2}{3}$ cts., . . . | 8 00 | |
| $57\frac{3}{4}$ bushels green pease, at \$1.50, . . . | 86 62 | |
| 55 bushels green corn, at 50 cts., . . . | 27 50 | |
| 73 bushels cucumbers, at 50 cts., . . . | 36 50 | |
| 43 bushels summer squashes, at 50 cts., . . . | 21 50 | |
| 7 bushels early turnips, at 30 cts., . . . | 2 10 | |
| $14\frac{1}{2}$ bushels pears, at \$2, . . . | 29 00 | |
| 4 bushels plums, at \$2, . . . | 8 00 | |
| 25 bushels tomatoes, at 50 cts., . . . | 12 50 | |
| 530 pounds winter squashes, at 1 ct., . . . | 5 30 | |
| 186 boxes strawberries, at 20 cts., . . . | 37 20 | |
| 243 boxes raspberries, at 20 cts., . . . | 48 60 | |
| 190 boxes currants, at 10 cts., . . . | 19 00 | |
| 500 early cabbages, at 6 cts., . . . | 30 00 | |
| 89 bushels potatoes, at 50 cts., . . . | 44 50 | |
| 100 bushels apples, at 30 cts., . . . | 30 00 | |
| Pie plant, lettuce, peppers, &c., . . . | 40 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$489 02 |
| 11,102 gallons of milk, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cts., . . . | \$1,387 75 | |
| 225 pounds veal, at 7 cts., . . . | 15 75 | |
| Young calves sold alive, . . . | 23 85 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,427 35 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 7,124 pounds beef, at 7 cts., . . . | \$498 68 |
| 7,176 pounds pork, at 8 cts., . . . | \$574 08 |
| Swine sold alive, | 130 75 |
| | <hr/> 704 83 |
| Amount raised on the farm, . . . | \$7,004 63 |
| The carriages and farming implements, as per schedule B., amount to | \$1,214 05 |

We have four acres seeded to grass, for mowing another year, which now look well, beside about three acres of worthless pasture, which we have ploughed and seeded with grass and rye. The produce, this year, has exceeded my expectations, and the amount of manure on hand encourages hopes for better crops in future. The farm is a good one, but its productive capacity is not half developed. It has the materials on and within itself, to make it (with proper management) one of the most beautiful and prolific farms in the State. And I leave it with the hope and expectation, that future efforts will be more successful than the past.

Respectfully submitted,

E. BRIGHAM, *Farmer.*

I N V E N T O R Y

*Of the Carriages and Farming Implements on the State Farm,
Westborough, September 30, 1860.*

| | | | |
|------------------------------|---------|---------------------------|--------|
| Ox wagon, | \$50 00 | Manure hooks, 2, . . . | \$2 50 |
| Two horse wagon, . . . | 40 00 | Pick hoes, 22, | 6 50 |
| One horse hay wagon, . . | 35 00 | Bog hoes, 10, | 5 00 |
| One horse job wagon, . . | 35 00 | Iron bars, 14, | 12 00 |
| Ox carts, 4, | 100 00 | Stone hammers, 2, . . . | 2 00 |
| Horse carts, 4, | 100 00 | Hand cultivators, 2, . . | 1 00 |
| Stone drags, 2, | 3 50 | Hay knife, | 1 00 |
| Stone wheel drag, | 6 00 | Iron roller, | 10 00 |
| Ploughs, 12, | 60 00 | Fanning mill, | 5 00 |
| Harrows, 5, | 31 00 | Corn sheller, | 5 00 |
| Cultivators, 2, | 3 00 | Stone elevator, | 50 00 |
| Horse hoes, 2, | 3 00 | Seed sower, | 6 00 |
| Ox yokes, 8, | 15 00 | Platform scale, | 10 00 |
| Draught chains, 11, . . . | 20 00 | Hoes, 40, | 4 00 |
| Stake chains, 6, | 3 00 | Drills and hammers, . . | 3 00 |
| Ox sleds, 2, | 12 00 | Wheelbarrows, 20, . . . | 50 00 |
| Horse sled, | 4 00 | Beetle and wedges, . . . | 1 50 |
| Double-runner sleigh, . . | 25 00 | Axes, 7, | 2 00 |
| Sleighs, 2, | 12 00 | Grindstones, 2, | 7 00 |
| Pung, | 15 00 | Hatchets, 8, | 3 00 |
| Omnibus, | 25 00 | Wood saws, 4, | 4 00 |
| Horse cart harnesses, 4, . . | 35 00 | Ice tools, | 4 00 |
| Plough harnesses, 2, . . . | 7 00 | Cross-cut saw, | 2 00 |
| Double harness, | 18 00 | Carpenters' tools, . . . | 12 00 |
| Single harnesses, 4, . . . | 20 00 | Air pump, | 2 00 |
| Eveners, 2, and 4 whiffle- | | Scythes and snaths, 22, . | 21 30 |
| trees, | 3 50 | Baskets, 12, | 3 00 |
| Whiffletree chains, 2, . . . | 2 00 | Milk cans, 18, | 9 00 |
| Swill wagon, | 25 00 | Milk pails, 8, | 1 00 |
| Feed troughs, 2, | 13 00 | Surveyor's chain, . . . | 2 00 |
| Hay cutters, 4, | 25 00 | Ox shovel, | 2 50 |
| Forks, 20, | 8 00 | Spirit level, | 2 00 |
| Manure forks, 24, | 12 00 | Garden reel, | 1 50 |
| Manure shovels, 48, . . . | 15 00 | Corn cutters, 10, . . . | 1 50 |
| Spades, 12, | 3 00 | Root cutter, | 10 00 |
| Picks, 50, | 25 00 | Iron rakes, | 75 |
| Rakes, 10, | 1 50 | Wheel hoes, 2, | 1 50 |

INVENTORY—Continued.

| | | | |
|---|------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Weeding trowels and knives, 8, | \$2 50 | Carriage, | \$40 00 |
| Corn fork, | 1 00 | Handcart, | 15 00 |
| Pruning saw and chisel, . | 1 50 | Buffalo robes, 3, . . . | 15 00 |
| Bags, 14, | 2 00 | Double harnesses, . . . | 45 00 |
| Ladders, 3, | 3 00 | Single harness, | 8 00 |
| Grain cradle, | 1 50 | Single wagon harness, . | 18 00 |
| Flails, 2, | 50 | Old wagon harnesses, 2, . | 10 00 |
| Hay caps, 100, | 25 00 | Halters, 4, | 2 00 |
| Mowing machine, | 100 00 | Blankets, | 1 50 |
| | | Horse-cart and harness, . | 15 00 |
| | \$1,214 05 | Sleigh, | 5 00 |
| <i>Carriages and Harnesses used at the Institution.</i> | | Hay cutter, | 2 00 |
| Express wagon, | \$25 00 | Feed trough, | 1 00 |
| Light wagon, | 35 00 | Fly net, | 1 50 |
| Chaise, | 125 00 | | \$364 00 |

A P P E N D I X.

LETTERS AND EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

RECEIVED FROM MASTERS AND OTHERS, CONCERNING BOYS WHO
HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

V——, *January 14, 1860.*

MR. STARR—Dear Sir:—Your letter of inquiry respecting C. and other boys, members of the S. R. School, and since residents of this place, came to hand this P. M.

C. was in my family about three months. He left and found a home with Father A., the Catholic priest in R., where he lived about eighteen months, when they moved to Boston. While C. lived with me *he was a good boy*. While in R. he was in the employ of the R. Mfg Co., and was faithful in his business and respected by his employers. He loved music and was quite a proficient in the science, and played the organ in the church. The priest spared no pains to give him an education, and I should not be surprised to hear that ere this *Saul had become one of the prophets*.

B. R. lived with my brother several years, and was a good, faithful boy. He had an opportunity to learn the painter's trade in Q., where he has lived during the last three years, and has done well in the business. He has indulged the hope that he was a Christian, and is an active member of the Methodist church.

G. M. has been in the employ of T. Brothers from the time he left W., until December last. He commenced work in the finishing department and became master of the business, and has had the superintendence of the work for eighteen months. During his first year in this place, he indulged the hope that he was a Christian, united with the Congregational church, and has been, as far as I know, a consistent working member. I have often been present when he has had charge of the village prayer-meeting, and it has rejoiced my heart to see him take so bold a stand for his Saviour. He had a class in our Sabbath school, and manifested a lively interest in every department of Christian enterprise. I have often heard him say, "If I had the means, I would prepare myself to preach the gospel."

I am sorry to say we have found one wolf among the sheep. P. lived one season in this place, and has proved to be a worthless character. N. H. T.

E. B——, *January 16, 1860.*

WM. E. STARR, Esq.—Dear Sir:—I received a letter yesterday, over your signature asking for information in regard to D. H., formerly a pupil in the school under your care. In answer, I may say that he is married to a very amiable and intelligent young lady, and is settled in our neighborhood. He works in a shoe manufactory, gets a good living, and appears to enjoy himself very well. He retains pleasant recollections of the officers of the Institution, and wishes to be kindly and respectfully remembered to them. T. C.

S. S.—, *January 17, 1860.*

Mr. W. E. STARR—Respected Sir:—Your favor of the 14th ult. came to hand to-day. In reply to your kind inquiries relative to my son, I will inform you that he fills a situation in the B. S. G. works, as mould maker for the pressing of glass ware. I believe he receives for his services eight dollars per week. He finishes off some of the best of the moulds, and I believe he gives good satisfaction to his employers.

In relation to D. G., I saw him about a year ago, and did not discover anything immoral in his person. Yours with profound respect. B. H.

C——, *January 18, 1860.*

Dear Sir:—In reply to your inquiries concerning C. E. B., I am happy to be able to say that since his return from Westborough, he has been, and now is industrious, dutiful and exemplary. He has no bad habits. He is skilful in his business, which is house painting. I believe he attends church regularly, though as he does not belong to our parish, I do not know.

About T. I will write hereafter. He was doing well when last I heard from him. Very respectfully yours. S. B. N.

S——, *January 30, 1860.*

As respects G. S., he had a good opportunity, West, to learn the operation of telegraphing, which we thought would be a good chance for him. He is now operator at S., Ill., and doing well. I supposed he had written you before this time. He has turned out to be a smart, likely man. G. B. B.

S——, *January 31, 1860.*

WM. E. STARR, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours of January 31 is just received, and in reply to your inquiries, I am happy to inform you that G. F. B., whom I took to your institution a few years since, is emphatically a reformed young man. I hear from him often. He is married and doing business in H., and all speak of him in the highest terms. Yours truly. R. W. K.

M——, *February 1, 1860.*

Mr. HUTCHINSON:—I am glad to inform you that G. D. is with me yet, and is one of the best boys in the village. He is faithful in every respect. He is a boy of good principles and goes in good society. I think his prospect for usefulness is very good. He is attending school now, and takes quite an interest in his books. Respectfully yours, S. E. D.

P——, *February 3, 1860.*

WM. E. STARR, Esq., Superintendent—Dear Sir:—On my return from an absence of a few weeks, I found yours of 12th ult. on my desk, and now in reply, I am happy to say, that the young man, D. H. Jr., in whom you seem to manifest much interest, is in the employ of J. S. B. & P., who is one of the most extensive manufacturers of machinery in New England. I understand that he is very much liked by his employer and those connected with the works, and is in every way temperate, and attends closely to his business.

Very respectfully, S. S.

L——, *February 4, 1860.*

WM. E. STARR, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 29th ult., came duly to hand the 31st. With regard to your inquiries of C., C., and C., we can only speak of the former confidently. He is with us still, and is foreman of the shop. He has been with us constantly for nearly nine years, ever since he left the school. He belongs to the temperance organization, and is a valuable man in our employ. We don't know of one we would exchange with. Strictly honest in every particular—and we think as much of him or more, than any man we ever had in our employ. We pay him the highest wages, for he is *true as steel* in every particular. Is not married, and is a great help to his widowed mother.

Yours respectfully,

B. Bros.

S. VILLAGE, *March 3, 1860.*

He (E. D.) has been well satisfied with his place since the first with us—has been to school for thirteen weeks—one of the best boys in school, so the teacher says—has made good progress in his studies, and is faithful in his labors at home, and in all respects is as good a boy as I expected to find, from your description of him.

Yours truly,

W. B. B.

N. B——, *March 17, 1860.*

Dear Sir:—I take this opportunity to write you concerning the boy O. P. W., taken from the institution by me a year since.

I have sent him to school this winter, and he has taken hold of his studies with marked success. He is a very good boy to work, and has pleased me very much by his industrious habits. His health has been very good—has not had a sick day since he has been with me. He seems well contented with his situation, and tries to please me both in his behavior and employment. We seem mutually pleased with each other.

Yours with respect,

B. K.

G——, *March 30, 1860.*

Friend STARR:—In relation to my two boys, they are well and healthy; they have grown very fast for the last year. D. is a smart boy and is very steady. He has learned very fast this winter. His teacher spoke very highly of him. G. is younger and more full of play, but he behaves as well as can be expected, considering his age. He is good in arithmetic, and fair in geography, but backward in writing and reading. They send their best respects to you, hoping when these few lines reach you they may find you well.

Yours most respectfully,

D. G. L.

P——, *April 5, 1860.*

MR. WM. E. STARR—Dear Sir:—According to the rules of your school, it is necessary that I write you at this time concerning S. T. R. He has attended the High school the past year, and has progressed finely in his learning. And now we think he is old enough to commence learning a trade; so he thinks he will learn the house carpenter's trade. He is very healthy indeed, and is growing quite manly. He is very steady minded, and is addicted to no bad habits whatever.

Yours truly,

J. R.

M——, *June 12, 1860.*

WM. E. STARR, Esq., Superintendent, &c.—Dear Sir:—The term of apprenticeship of E. G. having expired on the 11th inst., satisfactory to myself, to him and his parents; and as it is not convenient for me to present him to you at this time, in consequence of pressing engagements, I would ask respectfully, if I can be excused from that duty, and if the enclosed certificate from his father is not satisfactory to you? I wish to be as quiet about his connection with the Reform School, as I can, as he is very sensitive about it; but I hold myself ready to comply with your requests.

There has been a decided reformation in E. during the past year, and I have hopes of his becoming a good citizen. I have engaged him as a journeyman in our establishment, and shall inform you in future if he does well.

Your obedient servant, S. A.

S——, *July 21, 1860.*

Mr. STARR—Dear Sir:—We have a boy from your school, C. W. R. He has been with us since March 21, 1859; he proves to be a good boy. Charlie has quite an inclination to learn a trade. We wish to know if he can be discharged from our service, should his friends desire it. We never expect a more faithful boy than Charlie, but still we think he ought to go to his friends if they desire it

Yours respectfully, L. G. & A. A.

N——, *July 23, 1860.*

Mr. STARR—Dear Sir:—I write to inform you concerning the health, character, &c., of the boy F. F. M. I will say they are good.

With respect, I remain yours, &c., C. W. G.

T——, *August 30, 1860.*

Dear Sir:—J. S., the boy I took from your institution, died the 22d inst., of scarlatina and pleurisy. He had always been a good boy. We always found him truthful and honest; and we had all become much attached to him. Enclosed you will find a certificate from the attending physician. We also had a consulting physician from D., but his attack was so severe that medicine had no effect. If you have another boy at your establishment that will make S's place good, I should like him.

Yours truly, D. G. P.

RECEIVED FROM BOYS WHO HAVE LEFT THE INSTITUTION.

W——, *November 11, 1859.*

Dear Sir:—You may think it strange that I have not forgotten you and the rest at S. R. S., but I assure you I think of you and the rest quite often, though I do not write often. I am now doing a snug little business. I will send our circular, so you can see what I am doing. You see my name is last on the circular, but not least. I do all of our voicing and tuning. Have been at that part of the trade for four years. Have the name of being at the top of

the heap in tuning. We are making melodeons and reed organs. We are doing a cash business, and think we shall be safe by doing so. If you hear of any one that wants a good melodeon, send him to us, and we will give satisfaction or no sale. Give my love to the boys, and tell them that I see the need of such a school as the S. R. School. It was a benefit to me, and no doubt it will be to others. Tell the boys to be good, and learn all they can, for they will see the need of it some time.

In haste, G. S. R.

D——, December 4, 1859.

MR. STARR, Dear Sir:—Your kind and welcome letter of September 7th was received, and I assure you the pleasure which I derived from its perusal, I seldom enjoy. I have read it over and over, and over again, and prize it more at every reading. Since writing my last, we have received another member of the old opera troupe among us, but I am sorry to say he has not made much of a mark in our community. I refer to M. He had a good chance to do well, but not liking hard work, he lost his place. M. left here last October, and we have not heard from him since he left. He is probably in S. D. has also left. M. still lives in town, works in the same shop, and boards in the same house with me. Shoemaking is *very* dull, and many of the craft are out of employment. This is the reason why I have not visited you.

Hoping to hear from you *very* soon, I remain, yours truly, E. A. P.

F—— R——, January 6, 1860.

MR. STARR, Dear Sir:—It is with feelings of pleasure that I now write these few lines to you in answer to the kind letter you wrote to me. I know it was wrong for me to leave N. without letting you know; but I thought, at the time, your mind would be too much troubled, and could not spare time to assist me in getting another place, on account of the sad calamity which happened a short time before; and knowing I could get a place to work if I went to D., I took the responsibility upon myself and went; but I hope my conduct has not offended you, for I can say with a clear conscience, that in all my dealings, I have tried to follow, and moreover, I cannot recall an instance where I have not followed the advice you gave me before I left. You may expect me there in a week. Mother returns her sincere thanks for the kindness you have shown to me, and hopes that she may soon have the opportunity of seeing and thanking you in person. Give my respects to all the folks.

Yours, F. M.

W——, January 30, 1860.

MR. STARR, Dear Sir:—I now take these few moments which I have to spare, to write you a few lines, to let you know that I am well and hope you are the same. I am now attending school at the academy. I mean to behave myself, and attend school regularly, and mind my father, and keep away from such places as he wishes me to avoid, and not make him any more trouble. As I go back and forth to school, I see a great many boys that I used to associate with. They all seem glad that I have come home, but I don't intend to go with them any more. I mean to keep better company. I feel very grateful to you for your kindness to me while I was under your care. Please give my respects to all, and I hope you will write me soon.

Yours respectfully,

A. J. H.

W—— W——, *February 15, 1860.*

I like my place very much, and am very thankful to you for getting it for me. Give my love to the farm boys, and to G. A. in particular, and to the officers likewise. You must write me soon. Good bye.

From your friend, J. S.

R——, *February 19, 1860.*

Dear Friend :—I now take the opportunity to write you, hoping you are in good health. I went to Lynn, where I saw S. and W. They are doing well. The superintendent of the R. Gas Co. wanted me to work for him, where I am now. It is a good place in summer. I have charge of six men, digging trenches in the streets, from the main to the houses. In the winter I have to look after the meters. Writing about the boys, there are a few here, but I do not know them very well. I believe they are doing well. C. B. is doing well. He is in the milk business with his uncle. Yours respectfully, E. G.

B——, *March 16, 1860.*

Dear Friend :—No doubt you think I have forgotten the place where I passed so many happy days, and the many friends who helped to make time pass pleasantly. No. While memory lasts, can I forget the institution to which I am debtor for all that I ever will be, and its officers who did all in their power to make me all that I could wish to be? Many a time have I wished that I had never left the school. If I had a father or mother it would be different; but now if I have a home, I have to make it. Those that I thought would be friends to me, are very poor ones. If you could inform me where I could get work, I would be very thankful to you. I should like to hear from you as soon as possible. From yours truly, T. B. M.

N. L——, *May 8, 1860.*

I shall be there next August. I hope all under your and the officers' care, are doing well. I thank you all, and feel that I was well used and well cared for. I send my love to Messrs. D. L. and T., and would be glad to hear from them.

Yours truly, O. G.

W——, *June 26, 1860.*

Mr. STARR, Dear Sir :—Men in most cases are slow to perform their duties. In fact they will do any thing before their duties. I mention this, not because I think or feel that you have in any case or circumstance, or dealing with me, or any of those boys placed under your charge, failed to do your duty; but this I lay to my own charge, and nobody else. I, sir, have been either asleep or dreaming, it seems to me, for I really do not know what to say about how I have treated you. Here I have been at home two long years without writing a single word of my thanks or gratitude to you, though I felt thankful in my heart, to God and yourself, yet I did not show it. But I hope you will forgive this. I have no doubt that you and others of my friends, think that I have forgotten them. This is not the case, as you will hereafter find; and furthermore, if time permits me, you will find that, to the best of my ability, I will endeavor to show you that your kindness is not and cannot be forgotten. Two years ago, this month, I spent at the school. This I do not

regret; but one thing I do regret; that is my foolishness in slighting a kind and good mother's teachings, and to have grieved her heart, and caused her so much trouble and sorrow. I am very well at present, and have done as well as I could since I left the school. I also have a fair prospect of doing better in the time to come. I am indeed grieved that the school has suffered such a calamity at the hands of wicked boys. I do sincerely hope that it will be again builded, and that such steps may be taken as will protect it from any other such thing; for I can say that it has done me all the good that any thing could have done. It not only saved my body, but it saved my soul. There are a number of the boys in the city, and I think they are making good boys. Neither would I forget Mrs. Starr. When I was away from home and friends, and those who cared for me, I always found in Mrs. Starr, the loving and tender smile of a mother. And, dear sir, I cannot call to mind any thing that I received from your lips, that would not, if obeyed, tend to my present and future prosperity and happiness.

Remember me to all the officers; I have not time to name them.

I remain your true and devoted friend and well wisher,

J. L.

B——, *July 31, 1860.*

MR. STARR, Dear Sir:—Though some time has elapsed since I have seen you, yet I have not forgotten you or the school. I have always regarded it as an old home, endeared by many fond reminiscences; and I love to look back upon those happy times, and, in imagination, live over again my life of imprisonment, as I once thought it was, but which I now regard as liberty. Remember me to Mr. L. and Mr. B., and also to all the boys; and you must be sure to write. My health has been good since I left the State Reform School. I have found that the State Reform School is a better place than I thought when I was there.

Respectfully yours,

E. H.

B——, *September 9, 1860.*

MR. STARR, Dear Sir:—I now take the pleasure to write you these few lines, hoping to find you in good health, and all your family, as this leaves me. I have a good place, and am learning the trade of trunk making. I expect to go up there this winter, to see you, if you are there. I send my best respects to you and Mrs. Starr, and all the officers and boys. My mother sends her love to you and Mrs. Starr and Mr. Hutchinson.

From your friend,

J. P. O.

P. S. W. I. sends his love and best respects to you and Mrs. Starr, and all the officers and boys. He is doing well, and working with his father carriage-making in R.

H——, *September 29, 1860.*

MR. STARR, Kind Sir:—I now for the first time since I came home, sit down to write you a few lines, hoping they will find you and your family in good health. You spoke to me when I came away about writing to you if I did not get a place. I have not found one yet, and I don't expect to, for some time. I wish you would be kind enough to get me a place in W., because I do not want to be where there are so many of my old companions. I am

sorry I did not think of that before I left. I mean to keep my word, which was to live an honest and upright life, and do what is right. I give my love and best respects to Mr. Hutchinson and also to Mr. and Mrs. Cobb and Mr. Lynde, and to all connected with the building. Please remember me to Mrs. Starr and Mr. Williams, and all the rest.

Yours respectfully, J. L.

P——, *October 10, 1860.*

WM. E. STARR, Esq., Dear Friend :—Your favor of October 2d, in reply to my note of 29th September, came to hand on the morning of the 4th, and I desire to thank you for the information it contained, and for your interest in my welfare.

And now I will try and answer your inquiries briefly and explicitly as possible. In reply to the first inquiry, I will say that I am employed in the office of the P. M. Fire Insurance Co., in the capacity of office boy; and I also light the street lamps. And in answer to the second inquiry, I would say that my prospects are more flattering than they have been since I left Westborough. I have from six to eight hours, every day, for study, though I don't want to make you think that I improve this time as I ought. However, I recite in Latin, to a friend, W. W. B., who is doing every thing he can to fit me for college. I intend, soon, to take up other studies, and get through a preparatory course as soon as possible.

With regard to my intentions for the future, they are very indefinite. I will tell you more about them in a future letter. On the whole, I regard myself as well off as any boy in the place. Please present my respects to all connected with the institution, and believe me, Yours truly, J. M.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS.

[From the "Boston Daily Advertiser," of Oct. 11, 1860.]

The dedication of the Chapel and new buildings of the State Reform School at Westborough, yesterday, was an occasion of much interest. Two new buildings have recently been erected and a wing added to the main building. In the latter is the Chapel, a large and beautiful hall, measuring 67 by 47 feet.

At 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock, the boys, numbering 333, marched into the Chapel. They made a fine appearance, and their orderly bearing during the exercises which followed, was universally remarked. Much praise was given to the teachers for their excellent management. One great cause of their success is that they are not merely the tools of the State government, but men deeply interested in the work of reform.

The dedicatory exercises were opened at 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ o'clock. The boys recited the Lord's Prayer in concert, after which they chanted

"Arise, O Lord, into thy rest."

Rev. A. A. Arnold, D. D., of Westborough, offered the dedicatory prayer. The hymn beginning

"When here, O Lord, we seek thy face,"

was sung by the boys.

President Felton was then introduced, and spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN,—The occasion which has called us together is not one of unmingled satisfaction. The thoughts it suggests are tinged with sadness, as well as illuminated with joy. When we assemble to dedicate a school-house or a museum of natural science, or a library, we feel no drawback to the emotions of thankfulness, which the ceremony inspires. It opens hopes of future good, unalloyed by the memory of past evil. It suggests only bright images, with no dark recollections,—only the sunshine of life, with no cloud or storm.

When we look about us, in this highly favored Commonwealth of Massachusetts, we see on the surface little but signs of prosperity, virtue and happiness. Industry ever plies its busy hands, and gathers in the rich rewards of toil. Mechanical genius is constantly multiplying the forces of man, by subduing the laws of nature to human needs, and supplanting mere muscular energy by educated skill! The hard soil of our northern homestead, under

the application of science, is becoming like that of England, the garden of the world. Every happy village has its religious societies and its public schools; its social enjoyments, and its courses of lectures. Public and private endowments are building up and completing the higher establishments of education and science. Everywhere, the great interests of religion, education, science, industry, mechanical skill, trade, are the objects of enlightened attention and liberal contribution. What can be happier than such an age, such a country as ours?

But under this seeming show of universal well-being, there is a reality of another and a sterner character. Who shall solve the mystery of evil? It has tasked and overtasked the reason of the wisest: it has withstood the reforming labors of the best. It is present wherever men come together in families or in communities; it pursues the anchorite to his cell, and haunts the ascetic retreats of solitary piety. It is found in the family circle; in the religious conventicle; in the political party. No church doors can shut it out; no creed can destroy it; no merely human virtue can shun its contagion. The cities—Rome, London, Paris, New York, and Boston—which are the glory of the earth, are at the same time its shame. What dreadful secrets of vice and crime the slightest investigation into the condition of masses of human beings, brings to light! Nay, with no investigation at all, what disheartening facts of misery, pollution and degradation are pressed home upon the consciousness of the traveller, in an evening walk of half an hour through the most frequented streets of London or New York? It is frightful to think how large a portion of every successive generation are the victims of evil, body and soul, both here and hereafter. Man is wonderfully endowed. As an ancient poet sings, he is a creature of marvellous skill, sometimes tending to good, sometimes to evil. What a miracle is his physical frame, with its servitors, the senses: the eye to take in the beauties of the outward world, and picture them for the mind to contemplate; the ear, to comprehend the enchantments of sound, the harmonies of nature and art; the taste and smell, to furnish the mind with agreeable sensations supplied by the physical objects which the bountiful Lord of Nature has placed within their reach. All these wonders of creative power, all these adaptations of the bodily frame to the surrounding world, and of the mind to the material universe, through the senses; all these wise arrangements for our happiness, may be and are perverted to evil purposes, and lead to utter physical, mental and moral destruction. Now, Society or the State can ill afford to sustain such heavy losses. No matter what theologians may say of the first beginning—the primitive origin of evil—its immediate source is the perversity of the human will; and evil can only be checked and lessened by restraining the erratic course of the perverted and corrupted mind. The prevalence of evil in the shape of vice and crime is a positive loss to civilization; it is a hindrance to progress in material prosperity. A writer in the last number of the *North American Review*, estimates the pecuniary loss to Massachusetts arising from the premature deaths of persons under fifteen years of age, at the enormous sum of from sixty to ninety-three millions of dollars annually. I have no means of estimating the material loss from the prevalence of immorality

and crime; it must be more enormous still, but whatever it be, it is the smallest item in the dark account. There is no common measure between money and the human soul; and the number of human souls lost to society—lost to humanity—lost to God—worse than lost to themselves, in the very midst of churches and schools, of apparent prosperity and progress in education and science, under the very eye of reformers and philanthropists and missionary societies—is something appalling to think of.

What is to be done with so dark and perplexing a problem? How can the progress of evil be stayed? How can the moral diseases that prey upon the vitals of human society be cured? Must the human race forever be decimated by a pestilence worse than the plagues of Athens and Florence, more dreadful than the Asiatic cholera, a thousand times more fearful than the two-fold scourge of war? The struggle began with the beginning of human history; must it go on till the career of man on this globe is ended? The ravages of the Theban Sphinx and the Cretan Minotaur in ancient fable, were encountered and stopped by the wit and bravery of gifted men. Can the wit and bravery of gifted men conquer these gigantic and mysterious foes, so much more formidable than the destroying monsters of classic song? Must our great cities forever be supplied with their myriad victims of lust? Must beggary always meet us side by side with wealth and luxury—besotted ignorance dog the footsteps of knowledge and refinement—vice forever follow virtue in the paths of life? Or may we hope some day—far in the future—to see the human family cleansed from the leprosy of sin and want and crime, and dwelling happily in this great garden of the world, which the Lord God has prepared and planted for them? I can ask this question, but neither you nor I, I fear, can answer it.

Meantime, we can, to some extent, read the purpose and the will of God, in the visible universe, and in the world of our own souls. Look where we will, we behold the reign of law and order. Law is the order of the universe; and law is but the expression of the will and wisdom and goodness of God. The material universe is subject to it; all living things are subject to it; all intelligent beings—men and angels—are subject to it. Its seat, as Hooker says, is the bosom of God. With the first dawnings of reason, we feel the absolute necessity of obeying its sovereign decrees. Without it, the society of intelligent beings is impossible; without it, all progress in civilization, letters, art, morals, all that sustains and adorns the wonderful temple of civic life, would be instantly overthrown. No man can do what is good in his own eyes unless, like the Cyclops of Homer, he live in solitary caverns, consorting only with the fleecy flocks, and fighting for life, with his brother beasts. Says an ancient poet:

“Him who the sacred laws reveres
And Heaven’s avenging justice fears,
His country crowns with fame:—
But instant from her breast be driven
The wretch accurst whose guilty soul
From impious deeds, nor fear of Heaven
Nor earthly laws control.”

If there is law, there must be a law giver with power to enforce it, or it is of no avail. The power to enforce the law implies the right and the power

to inflict a penalty for its violation; and that again implies the *duty* of exacting the penalty for its violation. The basis of all law is the Divine justice; or rather the Divine justice is itself the supreme law of the universe; and all human law must be formed according to this model, as the human soul is made after the image of God. Thus, of necessity, every society of men exists under the ægis of the Divine justice, and is held together by laws which embody, with more or less completeness, the spirit of the Divine original. By the very condition of his birth, each individual is bound by the law and cannot evade its requirements. He cannot turn upon society and say, that as he had nothing to do with enacting the law, he cannot justly be held to obey it. He owes his very existence to its shielding power; his life and fortunes are bound up with the fortunes and life of the race; his obligations and duties grow out of the relationship he bears to the great family into which he was born, and he can no more escape them than he can change the elements of his being, or uncreate himself.

The man who, tempted by evil suggestion, or the allurements of the passions, rises in his audacity and defies the laws, is not only a criminal but a fool. It will be found that the great body of offenders, so far from being the superior minds that they are sometimes accounted, when brought to any practical test, prove deficient not only in the moral sense but in common sense. He, who by his acts denying the existence of God, and the moral government of the universe, dares to defy the established order of society, is soon unpleasantly brought to a stand. He who disobeys the laws of health, cannot escape the penalty; he speedily falls a victim to disease. He may shut his eyes to the consequences of habitual drunkenness for a time; but the consequences come upon him as sure-footed as the terrible furies; his nerves are shattered; his face red and bloated; his tottering and imbruted form, a loathing and a horror to every living thing. Such is the Divine Law, which he has stupidly and madly defied. Is not the drunkard a fool—a stark and staring idiot, to rush upon so awful a doom? The very inception of crime—to generalize the principle of the illustration just adduced—the very beginning of a criminal career shows not only a perverted heart, but a weak head. Setting aside for the moment the moral question, the slightest calculation would have proved to the understanding of the wrong doer, if he have an understanding of ordinary power, that he could not carry his point against society and the laws of God; his will, however obstinate, is nothing against the collective will of society, is less than nothing against the will of God. The fool hath said in his heart there is no God; but the fool finds out his mistake sooner or later; perhaps when it is too late. With right and justice on his side, the martyr to holy cause defies the world and in death itself achieves an immortal victory. But the wrong doer is a reed before the tempest when he attempts to stand against the will of society, and he vanishes into nothing, in the consuming wrath of God.

It is true that human laws are marked by human imperfections: but they express man's apprehension of the Divine law. His enforcement of the Divine law is imperfect because his intelligence is limited. He cannot read the heart of his neighbor, as the omniscient Creator reads the inmost thoughts

of every being he has made. He can, therefore, only approximate in his administration of justice by earthly tribunals, the exact and impartial justice of the All-Seeing ONE, who sits on the judgment-seat of the Universe. To the eye of the All-Seeing One, the act and the motive are laid open alike. To the limited mind of man, the act alone is visible, and from that the wicked motive must generally be inferred. The inference is generally, but not infallibly true; and the doer of the evil deed is rightly punished as at the same time the thinker of the wicked thought.

I have a strong conviction that the average intellect of the inmates of our prisons is far below the average intellects of honest men. There may be exceptions, but, generally speaking, the wits of even the most celebrated rogues are low and mean, compared with the wits of very common-place men who are not rogues. The bad taste and mistaken judgment of some of our recent novelists, have led them to make heroes out of the great criminals who figure in the Newgate calendar; poorer and cheaper materials for heroic delineation could not easily be found. Such hempen worthies as Dick Turpin and Jonathan Wild, and other members of the Tyburn fraternity, are not merely detestable, but in an intellectual point of view, utterly contemptible; and the introduction of such idiots into the pages of fiction only shows how low an estimate these writers place upon the intellect and education of their readers. I am told that this wretched trash has not been without its influence in swelling the ranks of misguided men and boys who have figured in the same absurd and losing game. I do not deny that a long course of crime, and study to evade the penalties of the law, sharpen the intellect in some of its lower functions. A thief and house-breaker, by severe discipline in their respective arts, become crafty, in a miserable way; but craft is not wisdom; and nothing is easier than to cheat the craftiest rogue by downright honesty. It is said that the Duke of Wellington deceived the wiliest diplomatists of the continental despotisms by simply telling the truth. Whether the anecdote be literally correct or not, it embodies an important principle that runs through all the relations of life—that honesty is the best policy. Picking a lock is doubtless an ingenious mechanical performance; it requires an accurate eye, a steady hand, a practiced touch; but the greatest lock-picker that ever lived, was not a midnight skulking rascal, seeking to gain a cowardly advantage over his sleeping victim; it was an honest and ingenious American mechanic and inventor. What rogue ever escaped, in the long run, the vigilance of the police, in a well-ordered community? The most active, adroit and handy villain that ever robbed a lady's bed-chamber, without disturbing her gentle slumbers, is sure to be brought up in the end; his nimble fingers are foredoomed to the handcuffs; and he must ignominiously submit to wear a parti-colored costume; to learn a trade, and to render gratuitous services to the Commonwealth for such a term of years as the law, which he has defied, or the court, which he has despised, may please to award.

And then what a life is led by the ablest of these fools during the short period of their seeming success. Skulking about like obscene birds at night; trembling at every footfall; startled at every rustling leaf; toiling many weary hours in harder work than the meanest drudge, for the bare chance of

stealing enough to supply an hour's debauch; the mean and miserable dunce congratulates himself if he can clutch a prize which he might have honestly earned by a tenth of the labor in the broad light of day. I remember reading some years ago a literary curiosity. It was a manuscript journal kept by an eminent thief, in which he recorded, with commendable frankness and a good deal of bad spelling, his adventures and disappointments. I recall with some amusement the disgust the rogue expresses, when, after breaking into a shop in Salem, at midnight, with exhausting labor, he succeeded in removing a quantity of goods of great value, as he supposed, but on taking them to a place of security and greedily opening the parcel and examining it by daylight, he found that the object of all his toils was a bundle of cheap cloth, which might have been bought for the wages of half a day's work, and he might have enjoyed an honest night's sleep. With a ludicrous parody of moral indignation he vents his wrath upon the unprincipled shop-keeper who had so taken him in. Had the trader imposed such a task, for such pay, on the poorest of his jobbers or draymen, he would have been met with an angry and contemptuous refusal. Verily, the way of the transgressor is hard; harder than that of the drudge or the slave.

The game of roguery was always a bad speculation; sure to lead to ruin. In the present age it is more than ever so. Science is as hostile to scoundrels, as are morality and the civil law. Photography takes their villainous physiognomies; the post conveys their likenesses to the remotest quarters, so that, wherever they go, they are recognized—great men that they are—by the vigilant eyes of the police: the telegraph spreads the knowledge of their larcenies and felonies; and when they think they have escaped by the railway or steam-boat, the pleasure of their company is sure to be expected long before they arrive at the end of their journey. Such blockheads do men become who desert the ways of honesty; and these are the illustrious models that our vicious classes look upon with admiration and propose to themselves to imitate.

But stupid as the game of crime, uniform as is the lesson taught by the lives and death of the criminal,—the lesson is still unheeded, and multitudes run the desperate hazard. Many of us who are engaged in the regular and fixed pursuits of life, seldom have the opportunity to know personally how the matter stands with them. We see around us happy households, living in security under the protection of the laws; fathers and mothers, the objects of their children's love; sons and daughters, naturally living in the serene air of the virtues, and enjoying the respect of all who know them. The safeguards to honor and character, found by the fireside of a happy home, are so common, that it is only their absence which excites a momentary attention. The downfall of a man or woman living under the shield of domestic life, startles as something monstrous and terrible. And so it is. But the securities of birth and culture, and general well-being, do not always fence in the young from the dangers of going astray. Strange aberrations of those who are gently and tenderly nurtured, disappointing all reasonable expectation, plunge them sometimes headlong into vice, infamy, ruin. On the other hand, we sometimes see the pathetic spectacle of the child of abandoned parents,

growing up with the worst examples before him, but loathing the depravity by which he is surrounded. Such force is there oftentimes, in strong individuality of character from the very birth. The trite maxim

“ 'Tis education forms the common mind,
Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined,”

is not always true. Here and there a strong plant refuses to bend, and persists in growing up its own way.

An ancient poet puts in the mouth of one of his characters, who is surprised to find a generous and lofty soul in a laboring hind, words that expressed this truth with great precision, three-and-twenty centuries ago.

“ Alas,
There is no certain test of manly worth,
For mortal natures are perplexed and wrung.
I've seen a man born of a noble father
Worthless, and virtuous offspring of the base,
And hunger in the rich man's soul, and wisdom
Far-reaching in the poor man's garb—
How then shall we these things discern aright? ”

And Dickens, the greatest master of human nature since Shakspeare touched the chords of life, has expressed a part of the truth uttered by Euripides, so long ago, in what I regard as one of his loveliest and profoundest creations—little Oliver. I have heard this character objected to as impossible; but Dickens knew better than his critics the force of instinctive purity. In some natures there is a divine power which conquers in the battle with wickedness, and comes out of the struggle without a wound or soil. In his comprehensive knowledge of London life, Dickens had seen, before he drew the character of little Oliver, the living prototype, and dipped his pencil, as he always does, in the colors of truth.

While I stand up for the verity as well the beauty of such delineations of human virtue, I must, of course, concede the fact, that generally the result of vicious and infamous associations is the other way. A boy has seldom the force of character to resist the influence of corrupt example. He drinks to drunkenness, because he sees others drunk. He puts in his mouth the odious weed and defiles the breath of heaven with its fumes, because others whom he looks upon as models of manhood, convert their mouths into smoke pipes, and their bodies into walking hogsheads of essence of tobacco. Then there are the temptations of want—alas! how numerous are they on every side—even in the most prosperous communities. Some have not the ability to strive with their fellows in the competitions of business; others are indolent and careless, and shrink from the wear and tear of daily toil. The feeble youth, and the vagabond, falling far in the rear on the march, are the natural victims of the insidious and prowling foe of mankind, lurking under the alluring garbs of sin. Their offspring continue the line of idle reprobates that probably runs nearly back to the days of Adam. A more active nature infused into the good-for-nothing race, transforms it into a generation of rogues. Chafing under the discomforts of the slipshod existence into which they have been born, and unwilling to bear the burden of an honest life, they take the by-paths of active wickedness, and largely recruit the criminal hosts.

The hangers-on of the march must be brought into line, and the predatory bands must be subjected to discipline. Society cannot afford to lose the labor of these non-producing, all-consuming classes.

I am not one of those who hold society responsible for the vices and crimes of its members. There is much false philosophy, and more cant current in the world, upon this subject. The worst society that ever existed is better than none at all; because it must recognize some principle of right in order to hold together. Under God's moral government, every human being is accountable and responsible. It is not the average of a collective body; it is not a state, which is only a conception of the mind, it is the individual human being that must meet the searching eye of the Omniscient. There is no excusing oneself to Him; there is no laying the blame upon corporate bodies, that can save the soul burdened with guilt, from the consciousness and the punishment of individual wrong. But while the State is divinely commissioned to execute justice for wrongs against itself or its members, it should also, following the example of the Almighty, love mercy. The State stands in the relation of parent to its guilty, erring children; and nothing distinguishes the present age more remarkably from the past, than the humane spirit in which justice is administered. The element of vengeance has disappeared, and even capital punishment is inflicted without passion, long after trial and conviction, so that the doomed man may have time for repentance and preparation. With no infliction of needless pain, he expiates his crime, because the voice of justice and the eternal law of retribution demands it. The voice within tells the offender that the officers of the law are the agents of a higher power, and he bows without resentment to the inevitable decree. Nay, there springs up in the guilty breast the desire and necessity of making atonement. The furies of remorse chase the shedder of blood through the world, driving him with a whip of scorpions. The burden of murder upon a guilty conscience is too heavy to bear, and the unhappy man surrenders himself to justice, and welcomes death as the expiation of an ancient crime. Such is the striking testimony given by the voice of conscience to the divine validity of human laws. It was the opinion of the greatest philosopher of the ancient world, that paying the penalty of wrong-doing was necessary to purify the soul; that the best friend of the guilty man was not the eloquent advocate who saved him from the sentence of the law, but he who brought him before the judge and compelled him to be healed of his disease by undergoing the sentence of justice, by paying the debt he owed to Eternal Right.

Gentlemen, I began with saying that the occasion which has called us together was one of sadness. To me that has been the overmastering feeling, and I had not the heart to address you on any of the economical or practical subjects which might be supposed to connect themselves with this celebration, and to furnish fitting topics for the speaker. As I reflected upon what it was my duty to say, a train of thought, suggested by the darker mysteries of our being, forced itself upon my mind. But there is also a bright side to the reflections natural to the day. If the necessity of such an establishment as this inspires us with melancholy thoughts, the manner in which that necessity has been met tempers the melancholy thought with a sober joy. A State

Reform School—the phrase itself expresses in three pregnant words a mighty inspiration of Christianity; the State caring for the erring and unfortunate; the State seeking to reform, by placing them, not under the discipline of a prison, but in a school. What a noble and heart-gladdening combination of love, generosity and wisdom. With such aims, means, motives and sentiments, as moving causes, no man who believed in the good providence of God could entertain a doubt of its success. Had one human being been saved from a life of infamy, all this expenditure would have been repaid a hundred fold. But four-fifths of all who come under these sacred influences are rescued from dangers worse than death. That result is enough to crown the enterprise with eternal honor.

We are assembled, gentlemen, to consecrate this chapel and these buildings to their high and holy purposes. Originally reared to save the lost by opening a place of refuge—destroyed by the criminal act of one of those who have found shelter here—the unexhausted beneficence of the State, which knows no resentment, has restored the edifice, which we now dedicate anew to humanity. Not again must the wicked hand apply the torch to its consecrated walls. To you, gentlemen, who have this establishment in charge, it is committed by the State through its chief magistrate, in full confidence that you will firmly, wisely, gently perform your great and most responsible duties.

While we stand in this place, we cannot forget the generous citizen who gave so largely of his wealth to carry the grand Christian idea of this institution into effect. He is no more; but his name is worthily borne by one who is heir to his virtues as well as his blood. The late Theodore Lyman was a gentleman, in the best sense of that best of titles worn by those of Anglo-Saxon race. Well born, his mind cultivated by study, enlarged by travel, and stored with various knowledge drawn from books and observation of the world, he gave both thought and money to objects of public utility and beneficence. The history of this school contains the records of his munificent generosity and his far-reaching wisdom. The possession of wealth only opened a freer scope to his comprehensive charities. Standing high among the highest, in personal and social distinctions, he sympathized with the sufferings of the lowliest of his fellow beings. He gave of his wealth without stint, but modestly withheld his name. Like the hidden fountain that creates an oasis in the Lybian desert, the bounty flowing from this secret source spread happiness in the dreariest waste places of society. Death alone, the great revealer, revealed the name of him who found his joy in recalling the wanderer from the paths of sin, and restoring lost innocence to those who have gone astray. Here especially shall his memory be cherished as the memory of the just made perfect. The unforgetting gratitude of multitudes, emancipated from the slavery of vice and crime, shall be his monument.

I would fain, before I close, say a word of direct address to the youthful inmates of this school. I have endeavored to impress upon my hearers the folly, no less than the misery of wicked courses. You, my young friends, have been mercifully held back from the road to destruction, as by an arm of might stretched out to save you. Under the good Providence of God, you have not been left to follow your vagrant impulses to the sorrowful and shame-

ful end. You have been arrested at the outset. Under the gentle but steady compulsion of the law, tempered by the loving spirit of Christian philanthropy, a time for reflection has been given you; a space for repentance; an opportunity for making good resolutions; a possibility of forming habits of virtuous industry; an inducement for choosing an honorable life, and every encouragement to gather the strength to stand manfully by your choice, when you shall once again be allowed to go free. God give you grace to be grateful for these unspeakable blessings; to be faithful to those solemn duties. May you become good and happy—useful citizens—encouraging examples of the redeeming power of wise charities sustaining honest endeavors. May the faults and errors which darkened the beginning of your life, be remembered only as an ugly dream dispelled by the sunshine of the gladsome day.

Names, Residences, Commissions and Retirement of the Trustees of the State Reform School, from its commencement to the present time.

| Date of Commission. | Names. | Residences. | Date of Retirement. |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1847. | Nahum Fisher, . . . | Westborough, . . . | 1849. |
| 1847. | John W. Graves, . . . | Lowell, . . . | 1849. |
| 1847. | Samuel Williston, . . . | Easthampton, . . . | 1853. |
| 1847. | Thomas A. Greene, . . . | New Bedford, . . . | 1860. |
| 1847. | Otis Adams,* . . . | Grafton, . . . | 1851. |
| 1847. | George Denny,* . . . | Westborough, . . . | 1851. |
| 1847. | William T. Andrews, . . . | Boston, . . . | 1851. |
| 1849. | William Livingston,* . . . | Lowell, . . . | 1851. |
| 1849. | Russell A. Gibbs,* . . . | Lanesborough, . . . | 1853. |
| 1851. | George H. Kuhn, . . . | Boston, . . . | 1855. |
| 1851. | J. B. French, . . . | Lowell, . . . | 1854. |
| 1851. | Daniel H. Forbes,* . . . | Westborough, . . . | 1854. |
| 1851. | Edward B. Bigelow, . . . | Grafton, . . . | 1855. |
| 1853. | J. H. W. Page, . . . | New Bedford, . . . | 1856. |
| 1853. | Harvey Dodge, . . . | Sutton, . . . | 1857. |
| 1854. | G. Howland Shaw, . . . | Boston, . . . | 1856. |
| 1854. | Henry W. Cushman, . . . | Bernardston, . . . | 1860. |
| 1855. | Albert H. Nelson,* . . . | Woburn, . . . | 1855. |
| 1855. | John A. Fitch, . . . | Hopkinton, . . . | 1858. |
| 1855. | Parley Hammond, . . . | Worcester, . . . | 1860. |
| 1856. | Simon Brown, . . . | Concord, . . . | 1860. |
| 1856. | John A. Fayerweather, . . . | Westborough, . . . | 1859. |
| 1857. | Josiah H. Temple, . . . | Framingham, . . . | 1860. |
| 1858. | Judson S. Brown, . . . | Fitchburg, . . . | 1860. |
| 1859. | Theodore Lyman, . . . | Brookline, . . . | Still in office. |
| 1860. | George C. Davis, . . . | Northborough, . . . | Still in office. |
| 1860. | Carver Hotchkiss, . . . | Shelburne, . . . | Still in office. |
| 1860. | Julius A. Palmer, . . . | Boston, . . . | Still in office. |
| 1860. | Henry Chickering, . . . | Pittsfield, . . . | Still in office. |
| 1860. | George W. Bentley, . . . | Worcester, . . . | Still in office. |
| 1860. | Alden Leland, . . . | Holliston, . . . | Still in office. |

* Deceased.

OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

THEODORE LYMAN.
 GEORGE C. DAVIS.
 CARVER HOTCHKISS.
 JULIUS A. PALMER.

HENRY CHICKERING.
 GEORGE W. BENTLEY.
 ALDEN LELAND.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THEODORE LYMAN.
 CARVER HOTCHKISS.

HENRY CHICKERING.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

JULIUS A. PALMER.
 GEORGE W. BENTLEY.

HENRY CHICKERING.

FARM COMMITTEE.

GEORGE C. DAVIS.
 ALDEN LELAND.

CARVER HOTCHKISS.

SECRETARY.

GEORGE W. BENTLEY.

TREASURER.

GEORGE C. DAVIS.

WILLIAM E. STARR, *Superintendent*.
 ORVILLE K. HUTCHINSON, *Asst. Supt.*
 THEODORE F. BRIGHAM, *Steward*.
 REV. WILLIAM T. SLEEPER, *Chaplain*.
 DR. HENRY H. RISING, *Physician*.
 ELMER BRIGHAM, *Farmer*.
 MRS. W. E. STARR, *Matron*.
 MRS. T. F. BRIGHAM, *Asst. Matron*.
 MALINDA PALMER, *Seamstress*.

MRS. H. A. COBB, *Seamstress*.
 JANE M. BROWN, "
 MARIA L. MORRISON, *Laundress*.
 MRS. E. O. BAILEY, *Nurse*.
 ABIGAIL BRIGHAM, *Cook*.
 EBER O. BAILEY, *Engineer*.
 GEORGE W. HODGKINS, *Watchman*.
 WILLIAM F. WINSLOW, "
 MRS. W. T. SLEEPER, *Music Teacher*.

WILLIAM H. PAIGE, *Shoemaker*.

TEACHERS.

J. HENRY ROOT.
 GEORGE L. LYNDE.
 HENRY TALCOTT.

WILLIAM STARR.
 EUNICE E. MORSE.

OVERSEERS.

ERASTUS C. LOUD.
 FREDERICK MORRISON.

ANTHONY DOUGHERTY,
 HENRY A. COBB.



7

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

Nautical Branch of the State Reform School.

OCTOBER 1, 1860.

COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed to purchase and equip a ship and tender for the nautical branch of the State Reform School, beg leave to report, that the ship *Rockall*, of Boston, was purchased in December last, of Messrs. Wainwright & Tappan and others, of Boston, for the sum of \$12,000. The *Rockall* is a sound, substantial, burdensome vessel of 649 tons, built by Foster Waterman, Esq., at Medford. In the estimation of the Commissioners, she combined all the qualities essential to the purpose for which she was to be fitted, being roomy, sound, with comparatively new rigging and spars, and, withal, cheap. She was at once towed to the wharf of Brown & Lovell, at East Boston, where the work of equipment was carried on agreeably to plans prepared by the Commissioners. The character of the vessel admitted of the most ample accommodations for every department, and the most thorough system of side-lighting and ventilation. Upon the upper deck are the cabin and dining-room for the officers, with state-rooms for the superintendent, teacher and first officer. Aft the house on deck, and over the rudder head, are two convenient water closets, each supplied with water from cisterns overhead. The remainder of this deck is clear fore and aft, with the exception of a skylight over the main hatch, and companion-ways over the after and forward hatches. In the between-decks, which are seven feet high fore and aft, are the school-room, in the after part, coming as far forward as the after hatch,—the dining-room, between the main and forward hatches, with table-room for one hundred and fifty boys,—and a large galley and pantry in the

forward part, with rooms for the cook and sailors. Leading from passage-ways between the school-room and dining-room, are state-rooms for the second and third officers, carpenter, boatswain and steward. This deck is abundantly lighted and ventilated by means of side lights, stern windows, and skylights. Abreast the fore hatch on this deck, and forward of the dining-room, are side ports, through which all heavy articles are hoisted, without carrying them across the upper deck. Below the between decks, the Commissioners have built an orlop deck, which is more than six feet high and from the mizenmast to the forward hatch is used as a berth-deck. Here frames have been erected, containing three tiers of berths in double rows, and two hundred boys can be easily accommodated, though provision is only made at present for one hundred and fifty. There are convenient passage-ways between these frames, as well as between the frames and the ceiling of the ship. Arranged against the ceiling is a row of lockers, each bearing the number of the berth to which it belongs. In the after part of this deck is a considerable space, designed for hospital or storage purposes, as the wants of the institution may hereafter require. In the forward part are the boatswain's and carpenter's rooms, with ample accommodations for their respective departments. This deck is also sufficiently lighted by means of side lights, bow ports, hatch-way gratings, and dead lights in the deck above. Below this deck is the ballast deck, where wood, and the heavier articles of provisions are stowed. On this deck also, in the wings, are two iron water tanks, capable of holding nine thousand gallons of water, from which the water is pumped into the galley and pantry above. Below the ballast deck, stowed carefully on each side of the keelson, are about two hundred and fifty tons of clean stone ballast, which brings the ship down to a draft of about thirteen feet. The ship has been sheathed with yellow metal, her name changed to "Massachusetts," and she was given up by the Commissioners to His Excellency the Governor, on the fifth of June.

The Commissioners, by authority of the Resolves of the legislature providing for their appointment, also purchased of H. B. Lang, of Boston, the schooner *Wave*, of about one hundred and five tons, to serve as a tender to the ship and a practice vessel for the nautical school. The price paid for her was

\$2,000, and, after being fitted up, she was surrendered to the Trustees of the institution.

The Commissioners desire to present the following account for settlement:

They have charged themselves with

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Amount received from the State Treasury, | . | . | . | . | \$28,000 00 |
| Amount received for sale of copper and nails, | . | . | . | . | 1,054 31 |
| | | | | | <hr/> \$29,054 31 |

And have credited themselves with the following payments:

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|---|-------------------|
| Brown & Lovell, as per voucher No. 1, | . | . | . | \$697 10 |
| Brown & Lovell, " No. 2, | . | . | . | 5,511 51 |
| Brown & Lovell, " No. 3, | . | . | . | 96 54 |
| Hayward & McLaren, " No. 4, | . | . | . | 2,815 21 |
| Ballast " No. 5, | . | . | . | 235 12 |
| Dockage, " No. 6, | . | . | . | 207 64 |
| W. Waters, " No. 7, | . | . | . | 90 00 |
| Mark Googins, " No. 8, | . | . | . | 638 46 |
| W. B. Tarlton, " No. 9, | . | . | . | 100 00 |
| J. L. Bruce, " No. 10, | . | . | . | 1,050 00 |
| Thomas I. Winsor, " No. 11, | . | . | . | 6 00 |
| William T. Davis, " No. 12, | . | . | . | 300 00 |
| Dexter, Logan & Co., " No. 13, | . | . | . | 925 23 |
| Charles W. Upham, " No. 14, | . | . | . | 150 00 |
| Joseph Winn, " No. 15, | . | . | . | 10 00 |
| Ship Rockall, " No. 16, | . | . | . | 12,000 00 |
| Schooner Wave, " No. 17, | . | . | . | 2,000 00 |
| N. Goodwin, " No. 18, | . | . | . | 252 00 |
| Thompson, " No. 19, | . | . | . | 48 00 |
| Stove, " No. 20, | . | . | . | 7 00 |
| Labor, " No. 21, | . | . | . | 16 50 |
| I. S. Holmes, " No. 22, | . | . | . | 200 00 |
| S. E. Holbrook, " No. 23, | . | . | . | 81 00 |
| H. N. Hooper, " No. 24, | . | . | . | 1,617 00 |
| | | | | <hr/> \$29,054 31 |

B. C. CLARK.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

CHARLES W. UPHAM.

Boston, October 15, 1860.

TRUSTEES' REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

So short a time has elapsed since the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School was inaugurated, that the Trustees are not yet willing to express any decided opinion based upon actual experiment as to the future success and efficacy of this institution. Strongly impressed, however, at the outset, by the arguments of His Excellency in his message to the two houses of the legislature recommending the establishment of a State Nautical School, and believing from the first that such an institution properly conceived and organized, was destined to supply a vacancy existing in our reformatory system, they have received, at every step of its development thus far, encouragement to hope that the fullest expectations of its founders will be met and realized.

On the fifth of June last, the Nautical School Ship was dedicated by proper ceremonies, and, having been delivered by the Commissioners to His Excellency, was by him committed to the care of the Trustees. The ship then rode at her anchors near the wharves in Boston harbor, whence on the eleventh of June she was moved to Hull Roads, the place recommended by the Commissioners and approved by His Excellency and the Executive Council as the location of the school until November. After reaching Hull the organization of the officers and crew of the school ship and tender was completed and arrangements were perfected as rapidly as possible for the reception of the first instalment of boys from the Reform School at Westborough. The list of officers and men comprised the superintendent, teacher, first, second and third officers, boatswain,

carpenter, cook, steward and eight men for the ship, and the captain, mate, steward and four men for the tender. Even the short experience which the Trustees have had has convinced them that a separate command and crew for the tender are unnecessary, and they have taken measures to place the schooner under the control of the Superintendent through such officers and men as he shall detail for service on board of her.

On the twenty-sixth of July, after the necessary preliminary arrangements had been made with the Trustees of the Westborough Reform School, fifty boys were received from that institution. Several commitments had been made to the school prior to that time however, and several have been made since. The whole number of boys now on board the ship is fifty-eight. A second transfer however, from the Westborough school will be made as soon as the necessary arrangements can be effected, and with such transfer will probably end all requisitions upon that institution. Of course it will often happen that individual cases will exist where it will be deemed expedient by the boards of officers of both institutions to transfer one or more boys from one school to the other; but for the purpose of placing the Nautical School in actual and effective service, it is thought that it will be filled as rapidly by regular commitments as the best interests of the institution will allow. It was thought by the Trustees that a larger number than fifty, at first, was undesirable, as it seemed essential that a sufficiently small number should be received at the outset to be easily moulded to the plans of the institution and form a nucleus of discipline for future additions.

Immediately upon the reception of the boys they were subjected to the operation of rules and regulations, some of which were prepared by the Trustees under the approval of His Excellency and the Executive Council, and others, having more especial reference to the discipline of the boys, by the Superintendent with the approval of the Trustees. With tastes and fancies to which the idea of a sailor's life would be naturally agreeable, they fell at once without sulking or opposition, into the work marked out for them. The labor, to which they were daily called, they evidently felt was not a temporary one, to which as a punishment they were subjected, nor a distasteful and irksome one, which they were to shirk if opportunity

offered, but there was found to be in it an element of romance and novelty which fascinated them, and was the end sought by that very waywardness of character which sent them to the institution. They were at last where their restless dispositions would have placed them had they followed their own inclinations, except that, instead of running from home and throwing themselves into a sailor's life, surrounded by temptations against which they had no protection, they were now indeed preparing to be seamen, but at the same time receiving that mental development and moral culture which would be the means of inspiring them with ambition and of furnishing them with the power of gratifying it.

Every feature in the routine of daily service was cheerfully performed, and to act well the different parts assigned them soon came to be esteemed a grace and accomplishment, which they were proudly determined to possess. The practice of rowing and of handling and distinguishing the different sheets, halyards, braces, downhalls, clewlines, etc., and the knowledge of all the elementary duties on ship-board were readily acquired, and they passed rapidly on to the more intricate details of a sailor's life. Mending sails, repairing rigging, sending down and sending up spars, making and taking in sail, reefing, weighing anchor, scrubbing ship, etc., have all come in their turn and been zealously recognized as features of that life upon which they have entered. Of course there are some boys who have got into the wrong place and can never make sailors. They were perhaps brought up at a distance from the salt water and have imagined what actual experiment proves untrue, that they would like a sailor's life. As soon as such cases become marked, the Trustees will take measures, with the consent of the Trustees of the Westborough school, to return them to that institution.

During the month of August the tender made several trips, visiting Plymouth, Provincetown, Marblehead, Edgartown, Nantucket and other places. She carried with her a crew of twelve or more boys, who manifested on board the tender the same alacrity in the performance of duty and the same obedience to orders as on ship-board.

On Wednesday, the eleventh of September, the school ship got under way for an excursion of a fortnight or more to the different ports in the bay. The tender was left at Hull, to

represent the school during the absence of the ship, and receive such boys as might be sent to the school by authority of law. The ship arrived at Marblehead the same afternoon, where she remained until Friday, when she went to Gloucester, and thence to Provincetown on the Monday following, to Salem on Friday, and back to her moorings at Hull, on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth, after an absence of fifteen days. One or more of the Trustees were on board during the entire trip, and the results were found to be eminently satisfactory. The ship herself, which the Trustees have found from the first to be admirably adapted to the purposes of the institution, proved to be fast and easily handled, and gave them renewed cause for congratulation that the Commissioners had been able to secure a vessel in every quality so desirable.

In addition to the regular duties and labor of the ship, the boys are divided into classes for attendance upon school. The school-room is in the after part of the between decks, well ventilated and well lighted, and contains desks for seventy-five boys. Under the charge of M. L. Eldridge, Esq., of Fairhaven, whose experience as a teacher, and practical acquaintance with navigation admirably fit him for the post, the school has gone on since the sixth of August, the date of his arrival, with the best results.

The duties of Chaplain are performed by the Superintendent. On Sunday, a morning and evening service are performed in the school-room, and listened to by the boys with becoming propriety and attention. These, with Sabbath school instruction, make up the exercises of Sunday. Every evening during the week the boys are summoned to prayer, and after prayer such remarks are made by the Superintendent as the experience of the day suggests. In these daily and Sabbath exercises, and in fact in the general management of the institution, it has been the aim of the Superintendent, and it will be the settled policy of the Trustees to convince the boys, if possible, that the element of punishment in this institution is less conspicuous than the benevolent and reformatory element. It is their determination to enforce the most rigid discipline, but at the same time to show the inmates of the school that the world is their friend and not their enemy; that though born as many of them are in degradation, and surrounded by the darkness of depravity and

crime, there is a glorious sunshine of happiness in store for them, as for all the human race, if they will only appreciate the efforts which are constantly making to redeem them from the life which has thus far so unfortunately been their lot. The spirit in which this policy has thus far been met by the boys is most satisfactory. With a few exceptions, so far from any uneasiness and fretfulness existing under the confinement to which they are subjected, they have for the most part realized that they are placed in the school purely for their own good, and they have on more than one or a few occasion expressed feelingly their gratitude for the kindness of which they were the recipients, and their determination to repay it by good conduct and active exertion. The Trustees are very reluctant to believe that this policy can prove a failure. Its results thus far give the best promise for the future. In the development of the policy and in the organization of the establishment generally upon a permanent and successful basis the Trustees are aware that their constant attention and coöperation will be necessary. It is their determination, so far as it is in their power, to give the enterprise a fair trial, and they have good reason to believe that the result will amply justify the expectations of the legislature and the people of Massachusetts.

B. C. CLARK,
E. S. TOBEY,
B. L. ALLEN,
WILLIAM FABENS,
WM. T. DAVIS,

Trustees.

BOSTON, October 3, 1860.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*To His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council of
the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :*

The undersigned, Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, begs leave to report, that he received his appointment on the seventh day of August, 1860. Up to the thirtieth of September, the time to which by law he is required to make up his Report, he has charged himself with the following

RECEIPTS.

Amount received from the State Treasurer, September 10th, \$8,000 00

And he has credited himself with the following

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------|
| For Provisions, | \$1,451 89 |
| Furniture, | 1,291 92 |
| Repairs, | 452 00 |
| Towage and lightering, | 115 00 |
| Fuel, | 162 75 |
| Clothing, | 674 33 |
| Medicines, | 19 75 |
| Ship chandlery, | 362 31 |
| Sundries, | 147 36 |
| Stationery, | 91 80 |
| Wages and salaries, | 1,806 98 |
| Cash on hand, | 1,423 91 |
| | \$8,000 00 |

The article of provisions comprises the following :

| | |
|---|---------|
| 3 barrels of mess pork, | \$60 00 |
| Carting, | 25 |
| 25 barrels of medium bread, | 93 00 |
| 5 barrels of pilot bread, | 18 90 |
| 3 barrels of flour, | 20 25 |
| Trucking and tolls, | 3 00 |
| 20 barrels of mess beef, | 240 00 |
| 5 barrels of mess pork, | 90 00 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ barrel of tongues, | 11 00 |
| Carting and tolls to East Boston, | 2 35 |
| 6 covered hams and carting, | 9 52 |
| 15,800 gallons of water, | 59 25 |
| 5 boxes of chocolate, | 24 75 |
| 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of potatoes, | 42 18 |
| Bill of J. G. Sanderson, for fresh meat and | |
| vegetables, | 156 82 |
| 1,024 pounds of sugar, | 89 42 |
| 2 boxes of raisins, | 7 25 |
| Sundry articles, | 47 76 |
| 391 pounds of butter, | 77 71 |
| 385 pounds of lard, | 89 42 |
| 128 pounds of cheese, | 15 87 |
| Split peas, | 5 00 |
| 137 gallons of molasses, | 55 44 |
| 1 barrel of crackers, | 3 50 |
| 120 pounds of tea, | 39 85 |
| 861 pounds of rice, | 43 97 |
| Dried codfish, | 17 00 |
| Salt, | 4 37 |
| 10 $\frac{5}{8}$ barrels of beans, | 19 54 |
| 233 pounds of coffee, | 32 34 |
| 1 box of prunes, | 5 00 |
| Sundry articles, | 11 48 |
| 2 barrels of vinegar, | 12 94 |
| 137 pounds of saleratus, | 8 27 |
| Vermicelli, | 3 36 |
| Maccaroni, | 1 68 |
| 2 barrels of meal, | 9 75 |

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| Dried apples, | \$13 07 |
| 43 pounds of hams, | 5 16 |
| Sundries, | 1 47 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,451 89 |

Furniture.

| | |
|--|------------|
| 6 cushions, | \$15 00 |
| 1 mat, | 1 25 |
| Curtains, | 59 00 |
| 2 hair mattresses, | 22 50 |
| 6 pillows, | 8 50 |
| 2 comforters, | 3 50 |
| Blankets, sheets and mattress, | 17 00 |
| 84 pillow slips, | 18 60 |
| 9 glasses, | 9 33 |
| Upholstery, | 37 50 |
| 2 lounges, | 48 00 |
| 1 extension table, | 25 00 |
| 6 office chairs, | 11 25 |
| 12 stools, | 10 50 |
| 58 yards of painted carpet, | 33 64 |
| Bedding for 75 berths, | 375 00 |
| 2 pairs of linen table-cloths, | 8 00 |
| 2 pairs of white table-cloths, | 9 25 |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen of napkins, | 3 50 |
| Sundry articles, | 49 20 |
| 22 yards of 3-ply carpet, | 23 06 |
| 29 yards of sheet oil-cloth, | 29 50 |
| Bedding for 12 berths extra, | 67 50 |
| Sundry articles for the tender, | 67 09 |
| Caboose and galley and pantry furniture, | 339 25 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,291 92 |

Repairs and Improvements.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Bill of Brown & Lovell, for work, | \$417 50 |
| Bill of repairs of compasses, | 34 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$452 00 |

Towage and Lightering.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Towing moorings to Hull Roads, . . . | \$50 00 |
| Lightering moorings to Hull Roads, . . . | 25 00 |
| Towing ship to Long Island, . . . | 20 00 |
| Tow-boat waiting on ship, . . . | 20 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$115 00 |

Fuel.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| 31 tons of coal, | \$162 75 |
|----------------------------|----------|

Clothing.

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| 112 flannel shirts, | \$105 00 |
| 62 woollen trousers, | 108 50 |
| 100 duck trousers, | 58 33 |
| 60 sacks, | 240 00 |
| 60 jackets, | 140 00 |
| 96 caps, | 22 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$674 33 |

Medicines.

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|---------------------------|---------|
| Medicine chest, | \$19 75 |
|---------------------------|---------|

Ship Chandlery.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Paints, brooms, spoons, etc., | \$22 14 |
| Rope, leather, lines, halyards, crockery, oars, lamps, cordage, and sundry articles for the tender, | 340 17 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$362 31 |

Sundries.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Lumber, | \$11 55 |
| 15 gallons sperm oil, | 25 50 |
| Candles, | 14 40 |
| 28½ gallons of oil, | 17 67 |
| 6 boxes of soap, | 24 90 |
| Carting, | 4 53 |
| Fares, and other expenses, | 48 81 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$147 36 |

Stationery.

| | |
|--|---------|
| Bill of Chase, Nichols & Hill, | \$91 80 |
|--|---------|

Wages and Salaries.

| | |
|--|---------|
| William H. Skinner, <i>First Officer</i> , | \$83 00 |
| M. L. Eldridge, <i>Teacher</i> , | 50 55 |
| William H. Skinner, | 20 00 |
| William A. Abbot, <i>Second Officer</i> , | 83 00 |
| David Thompson, <i>Third Officer</i> , | 81 00 |
| Charles E. Mitchell, <i>Boatswain</i> , | 75 00 |
| Samuel N. Diman, <i>Carpenter</i> , | 75 00 |
| Daniel Russell, <i>First Officer</i> , | 11 20 |
| John Allen, <i>Second Officer</i> , | 14 93 |
| Thomas Williams, <i>Cook</i> , | 5 83 |
| Charles Miller, <i>Seaman</i> , | 43 63 |
| William Seymour, <i>Seaman</i> , | 37 80 |
| William Jones, <i>Seaman</i> , | 38 40 |
| John Williams, <i>Seaman</i> , | 83 00 |
| D. H. Hall, <i>Seaman</i> , | 74 00 |
| James Drake, <i>Seaman</i> , | 51 00 |
| B. M. Fowler, <i>Seaman</i> , | 54 00 |
| John Hannault, <i>Seaman</i> , | 52 80 |
| Thomas Morris, <i>Seaman</i> , | 52 80 |
| Sidney S. Hallock, <i>Seaman</i> , | 31 20 |
| Andrew Sealrey, <i>Seaman</i> , | 31 20 |
| John Cushman, <i>Seaman</i> , | 8 40 |
| Arthur W. S. St. Clair, <i>Seaman</i> , | 7 20 |
| George Coffin, <i>Captain of Tender</i> , | 100 00 |
| Richard Girdler, <i>Superintendent</i> , | 500 00 |
| William Emerson, | 37 78 |
| David Thompson, | 19 50 |
| Richard Girdler, | 61 00 |
| B. Rich, | 15 17 |
| Labor, | 5 25 |
| A. S. Jordan, | 3 34 |

\$1,806 98

WM. T. DAVIS,

Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School

PLYMOUTH, October 15, 1860.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

[Oct.

We hereby certify that we have examined the foregoing accounts of the Treasurer of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School, and find them correctly cast and properly vouched.

B. L. ALLEN,
WILLIAM FABENS,

Trustees.

Boston, October 15, 1860.

*Inventory of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School,
September 30, 1860.*

| | |
|---|------------|
| Beds and bedding in inmates' department, . . . | \$400 00 |
| Other furniture in the same, | 1,075 00 |
| Personal property in Superintendent's department, . | 475 00 |
| Ready made clothing, | 600 00 |
| Provisions and groceries, | 600 00 |
| Drugs and medicines, | 30 00 |
| Fuel, | 200 00 |
| Library and school books, | 200 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,580 00 |

The above inventory does not include the boats, sails, and spare rigging on board the ship and tender.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Nautical Branch of the State Reform School :

GENTLEMEN,—Agreeably to law I hereby offer a statement of transactions on board the ship *Massachusetts*, under my command since her inauguration.

On the fourth of June the ship was hauled into the stream and on the fifth dedicated by prayer from Rev. Mr. Burrill, and addresses by Hon. B. C. Clark, Chairman of Board of Trustees and by His Excellency Governor Banks. The ship was then formally delivered by the Commissioners to the Governor and by the Governor to the Board of Trustees.

The two following days the ship was opened to receive visitors; but few came on board, owing to the continued storm and rain.

June 11. The place appointed for the ship's moorings was Hull Roads, and on that day she was anchored there in five fathoms water with the small bower anchor. The ship was at this place until the third of July, when the moorings arrived from Boston and were placed by a steam tug in a proper position and the ship made fast to them accordingly. During the above interval all hands were busily employed in painting the ship, repairing and reeving the running rigging, fitting up a new fore-yard, bending the sails and repairing the boats, &c.

The tender "Wave" was at this period at Boston undergoing repairs under the orders and direction of the Trustees.

On the twenty-fifth of July fifty boys were selected at Westborough for the ship and were safely delivered on board on the twenty-sixth at three, P. M. On the twenty-seventh we removed the moorings slightly and again the ship was secured to them. The boys every day were employed in exercise with the boats as one of their principal duties. The "Wave" made frequent excursions

sions to different points in the bay, from ten to twelve boys or more attending. A well was dug near the anchorage thirteen feet deep and stoned by the crew, from which we obtained at times 2,500 gallons of water; our principal supplies for water, however, were from George's Island, very good, abundant and easy of access. On the sixth of August Mr. Eldridge, the teacher, came on board and immediately entered upon his duties, which have been most faithfully performed to this day. On the twenty-fifth of August Mr. Skinner, first officer, was discharged from the ship at his own request, in consequence of ill health. He was an able and accomplished officer.

August 13. From the period of the boys admission to the ship up to this day, they have been well disposed, regular and obedient; and much pleased with their condition. They are very far advanced from boys who first go on ship-board; seem generally fitted for their profession, though noisy and careless with their clothes. They seem willing to clear themselves from reproach and are patient listeners to reproof and advice. The first signs of insubordination appeared with two of the ship's crew and disappeared the next day without any serious consequences after their immediate discharge. The boys selected for all the ship's boats, especially for the launch, now fitted with a tank and in charge of Mr. Thompson, third officer, have made great progress in that department.

August 18. Mr. Abbott resigned his post as second officer and was immediately succeeded by Mr. John Allen, who has proved himself a vigilant and careful officer.

Mr. Daniel Russell of Nantucket, this day joined the ship and assumed the duties of first officer, which office he now fills with much acceptance.

September 5. Slipped our moorings in Hull Roads and anchored off Long Island wharf in six fathoms water.

September 11. The "Wave" being ordered to Hull Roads, at ten, A. M., got the ship under way, passed through Broad Sound and at five, P. M., anchored in Marblehead harbor. From thence the ship next visited Gloucester and Provincetown, and from thence Salem. At all these ports during an absence of eighteen days, the ship received many hundred visitors, who declared much satisfaction with her appearance and with that of her crew.

Upon a review of the incidents that have taken place since the boys were placed on board the ship, it is the opinion of the Superintendent that there has been a steady, marked progress from the beginning. Amidst the many sad remains of immorality, theft, profanity, &c., there seemed to be with very many of them an utter unconsciousness of the necessity of any moral principle whatever. This feeling has greatly changed since their introduction into the ship. They had a fear of the civil law for certain offences, but no fear of a higher law so long as crime could be committed and holden from human eyes. Nor were they conscious in general of the necessity of a good moral life as an assurance of future prosperity. They see and acknowledge this now, and very many of them when the day is past, desire to have these things explained. Their progress in nautical experience, but just begun, is daily improving. The first cutter's crew, ten in number, are fine oarsmen, and almost all of them are improving in that way. Knotting, splicing, the places of the leading ropes below and aloft they are familiar with. They furl all the light sails, manage the yards and the heaviest labor connected with anchors and chains they zealously engage in.

One pleasing feature is the readiness of the boys to do any particular service required of them. At a general order they rush in a body toward the point assigned, each one endeavoring to gain the lead and the supremacy. They are strong, muscular, their flesh hard and their general health excellent. They have a great deal of endurance and I have never heard one complaint of hard work. Mr. Eldridge, the teacher, has been regular and faithful. The work of instruction has been going on at stated hours and the boys in that department are regular and obedient. The officers of the ship understand and perform their duty and are valuable adjuncts in carrying out the purposes of the institution, and in cheerfully submitting to every phase of duty. They bear their part in the night watches, so necessary on board the ship, with a studied vigilance. The services of the Episcopal church have been performed every Sabbath day since the ship left dock, morning and evening, with very few exceptions. Very many persons attended from Hull before the boys arrived, but ceased after that period. The conduct of the boys during these seasons is always exem-

plary, and their attention would be creditable to any congregation. During the winter months the measurements of distances between the sun and moon and moon and stars, and their respective altitudes, although no distinct horizon may be had, will be taught; the practice will be made familiar and the boys will be glad to join in it. It will be pleasing to see those little boys calling the stars by name and talking of the "Sweet influences of the Pleiades, or loosing the bands of Orion."

They are fond of sacred history and listen with marked attention to the acts and sayings of the old and the teachings of the new dispensation. May it not be denied that the Bible will be their Rule of Faith and that their anchors of Hope may be surely cast.

RICHARD GIRDLER,

Superintendent. •

OCTOBER 1, 1860.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

TRUSTEES.

B. C. CLARK, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM FABENS.

E. S. TOBEY.

B. L. ALLEN.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

SECRETARY.

WILLIAM T. DAVIS.

RICHARD GIRDLER, *Superintendent.*DANIEL RUSSELL, *First Officer.*JOHN ALLEN, *Second Officer.*DAVID THOMPSON, *Third Officer.*M. L. ELDRIDGE, *Teacher.*CHARLES E. MITCHELL, *Boatswain.*SAMUEL N. DIMAN, *Carpenter.*

A cabin Steward, general Cook, and eight Seamen, comprise, with the above, the whole ship's company.

